PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,928—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th Feb.
P.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
P.L.AUSTRALIA	6001	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
P.L.INDIA	6000	R. F. Brisoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
P.L.PENINSULAR	6227	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
P.L.OCEANA	6602	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
P.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	15th "

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster on the quarter-deck at 1-15 p.m., in order that the necessary inspection may take place with as little delay as possible.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,140	1st Mar. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,709	12th March.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	21st Feb., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.
For further Particulars Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 2, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. PO.....4th March 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 11, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Villa zum Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th February, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 25th February, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadar Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2040 tons, about 24th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, about 26th ebruary.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS,

Under Contract with the French Government

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. 1897.
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchâteau	16th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
The S.S. "YARRA"	Flandin	4,255	11th March '97

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied to any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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TREACHER & COMPANY'S
HIGH-CLASS GOODS
QUALITY, FINISH AND PERFECT ACCURACY GUARANTEED.
The attention of ARCHITECTS and SURVEYORS is invited to the COMPANY'S NEW CATALOGUE—Fully illustrated.
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED
DRAWING PAPERS.
ESTIMAES FURNISHED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW NOVELS.
Paper, Rs. 2-0. Cloth, Rs. 2-8.

A BOYAR OF THE TERRIBLE : a Romance of the Court of Ivan the Cruel, First Tsar of Russia.
By FRED WHISHAW. With 12 Illustrations by H. G. Massey, A. R. E. "From first to last the story is steeped in the spirit of romance . . . It is vivid and well written, and bears marks of the care with which the Author has studied the period of which he writes."—"Speaker."

"DORCAS HOBDAY :" a Novel by Charles Rokeby. Rs. 4-8.
"This story has a distinctly original flavour about it ; and, if a first attempt, is promising."—"Glasgow Herald." "A very good story . . . We should like to see more from the pen of Charles Rokeby, be the pen a lady's or a man's."—"British Review."
Paper, Rs. 2-0. Cloth. Rs, 2-8.

"THE RED SCAUR," a Story of Rustic Life in Northumberland. By P. Anderson Graham.
The great merit of the book is the open-air feeling which pervades it from the first page to the last, and the delineation, faithful in detail, and yet full of insight, into the ways and ideas, the dialect and the features of the country folks of the Northumberland side of the border."—"Scotsman."
"The scenes of the children's play in the woods and by the water are unaffectedly charming, and Mr. Graham shows a powerful touch in his drawing of the Northumbrian farmers and hinds."—"Manchester Guardian."
Paper, Rs. 2-0. Cloth, Rs. 2-8.

The Princess Desiree : a Romance by Clementina Black.
With 8 Illustrations by John Williamson. "The reader who begins this very fascinating tale will feel bound to finish it." "The story runs naturally in a highly romantic vein. It is, however, brightly and choicely written, and is so interesting throughout as to be to the reader a source of real delight."—"Aberdeen Daily Free Press."

By Edwin Pallander. "ACROSS THE ZODIAC. Rs 2-10."
A Story of Adventure. In pictorial cloth, with a Frontispiece. The interest intensifies from page to page, and holds the reader spell-bound until the very last line. Incident succeeds incident with startling rapidity, each being more marvellous than its predecessor.

By Annie Thomas (Mr. Pender Cudlip) "A LOVER of the DAY."
By the Author of "False Pretences," etc, Rs. 4-8
"Is an exceedingly interesting and well-written book. The studies of character are of excellent quality. Another item to the long list of her (the authoress) successes."—"Punch."

COLLARS ! COLLARS ! !

JUST ARRIVED
THE NEW SHAPES for 1897.
BEST FOURFOLD LINEN
SPECIALLY MADE TO RESIST the rough usages in INDIAN WASHING.
DHOBIE PROOF.
THORPE & CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS" and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.
2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.
3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."
In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.
Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

DISINFECTANTS.
PHILLIPS & CO.'S CARBOLIC POWDER,
Is the best in the Market. Per Tin As. 8.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OCMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS AND PRIZES,
IN
STERLING SILVER WARE.

		Rs.	a.
Silver	Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks ... from	56	0
"	Circular Ash Tray, Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 Whips	85	0
"	Spirit Cigar Lighters, Tea Pot Shape	35	0
"	Peg Measure, Beautifully Engraved	33	0
"	Cigarette Case, Diagonally Fluted	75	0
"	Cigar Case, Shaped for 4 Cigars	80	0
"	" 5 Cigars	105	0
"	Snuff Boxes 2in. Rs. 20, 2½in. Rs. 23, 2¾in.	27	0
"	3in. "	30	0
"	Russian or Toola Silver Cigarette Case	30	0
"	Match Box	25	0
"	Diagonally Fluted Cases, Cigars one side and Cigarettes the other	110	0
"	Spirit Binoculars, each Tube to carry either Spirit or Wine, in Shoulder Strap Case	250	0
"	Circular-shaped Tobacco Box	50	0
"	Whist Markers	110	0
"	Card Case	18	0
"	Serviette Rings oxed in pairs Rs. 32, 34, 37, and	42	0
"	Card Case for Ladies, Memo. Tablet and Pencil	100	0
"	Mounted Cut Glass Salt Bottles Rs. 4-8 to	48	0
"	Cased Bottle, solid with heavy chasing for Salts	45	0
"	" Fluted for Perfume Rs. 38 and	60	0
"	Perfume Bottle, solid Screw Top, 5 in. high, 2½in. diameter	150	0
"	Do. Do. Do. 6in. high, 3in. diameter.		
"	Comfit Boxes, circular flat with rounded top and bottom Rs. 36 and	60	0
"	Handle Curling Tongs	24	0
"	Writing Set—Pen, Paper, Knife, Pencil, and Ink Bottle	70	0
"	Button Hook and Shoe Slip	18	0
"	Miniature Hand Mirror	30	0
"	Paper Clip, Tortoise Shell Base	30	0
"	Five-minutes Candles'ands, cut Rs. 5, 5-8, and	6	8
"	Mounted Purses, with handsome little Watches	32	0
"	Christening Mugs Rs. 32 and	55	0
"	Salt Cellars and Spoons in case in a pair	48	0
"	Sugar Tong and 6 Teaspoons	79	0
"	Salt Cellars and Spoons, set of 4	50	0
"	Set Child's Mug, Fork and Spoon in case	130	0
"	Pap Bowl and Spoon	140	0
"	Presentation Trowels	130	0
"	Pair Fish Carvers	90	0
"	Mounted Claret Jug with 6 Cut Glass Silver-mounted Beakers	120	0
"	Inkstand with two Bottles Rs. 159 and	205	0
"	Coffee and Tea Service, comprising Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug and 16in. Tray Rs.	1,270	0

SILVER CUPS, SILVER BOWLS, SILVER CASKETS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

FORMERLY
COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
GENERAL STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND HALF-YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1896.

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES.	AMOUNTS. Rs. a. p.	TOTALS. Rs. a. p.	ASSETS AND PROPERTIES.	AMOUNTS. Rs. a. p.	TOTALS. Rs. a. p.
To Capital Subscribed 40,000 Shares at Rs. 100 each	40,00,000 0 0		By Advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint Stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods, House Properties and Land Estates, Commercial and Private Bills		1,22,67,118 6 0
Deduct under call not yet due	15,14,140 0 0	24,85,860 0 0			
To Rest		10,80,190 13 5	Loans	46,06,030 14 6	
Reserve Fund	9,00,000 0 0		Cash Credits	55,43,865 4 1	
Fund Equalising Dividends	1,00,000 0 0		Demand Advances	7,11,879 5 4	
Pension and Guarantee Fund	10,000 0 0		Bills Discounted and Promissory Notes	13,95,382 13 0	
Undrawn Dividends	4,402 2 0				
Net Profits for the year 2,51,928 15 5			By Bills of Exchange Receivable		1,64,008 12 8
Less 10 per cent. Dividends and Interest on Capital distributed to 30-9-96 1,85,740 4 0			,, Bills for Collection, as per Contra		1,24,449 15 10
			,, Properties, Fixtures, Strong Rooms, Safes, Furniture, and Stationery	4,21,557 4 9	
Further Divisible Balance	65,788 11 5		,, Less written down	1,26,631 1 5	2,94,926 3 4
Due to Shareholders		35,68,050 13 5			
To Interest Deposits	92,0,180 2 11		By Branches Dependency		12,770 11 4
,, Current Account Balances	13,25,777 9 1		By Stamped Papers		1,103 2 0
Due to Depositors		1,05,25,957 12 6	By Cash and Investments		50,05,187 7 9
To Adjusting Account		10,717 8 8	Government Paper and Authorised Investments	38,75,061 1 3	
,, Bills Payable & Liabilities on Credits		35,88,104 6 10	Balances with Bankers	7,88,884 12 5	
,, Bills received for Collection		1,21,149 15 10	Coin, Notes, Drafts and Sovereigns	3,41,241 10 1	
,, Bankers' Balances		3,243 8 8			
,, Sundries		52,700 4 3			
Total Rupees		1,78,69,224 5 8	By Preliminary Expenses		1,78,59,514 10 11
			Gross Expenditure	38,779 3 10	9,679 10 9
			Written off	29,099 9 1	
			Total Rupees		1,78,69,224 5 8

Certified that I have examined the Accounts and Securities of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1896, and that this Statement correctly represents the Bank's affairs, as nearly as circumstances admit, in accordance with the requirements of Section 69 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882.

A. RONALDSON, Auditor.

ROBT. G. ORR,
W. H. OAKES,
S. VENCATAKISTNAMAH CHETTY,
WALJEE LALJEE,
SOOJAN SINGH,
} Directors.

E. F. STRANACK, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. REYNOLDS, Accountant.
Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, Madras, 4th January, 1897.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1896 and in being able to report that the business of the Bank continues to be satisfactory and encouraging.
The Working Capital has been increased by Rs. 37,52,075 during the 12 months and the gross Income of Rs. 2, 23,003 has exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 94,309. The Working expenses in connection with so large and developing a business have increased to Rs. 2,21,634 as against Rs. 1,90,981 in 1895, which your Board believes will bear subst ntial fruit in the near future. The item of interest paid to Depositors has risen to Rs. 4,40,312, exceeding the sum paid in 1895 by Rs. 43,556 notwithstanding the reduced rates which have prevailed during the year in sympathy with the reduction of Interest on Government Paper.
The three quarterly dividends at the rate of 10 per centper annum absorb Rs. 1,85,014, and after carrying forward Rs. 10, 121 for rebate on immatured Bills and providing for Rs. 725 for interest on Calls, a sum remains of Rs. 65,785 for the dividend of the last quarter which leaves a balance of Rs. 3,642 for the New Year. Considering the lean times we have passed through, the Directors venture to think these results most satisfactory. Towards the end of the year a sudden and remarkable shrinkage commenced in the money market unsettling and hindering business all over India to a serious extent, and, coupled with the terrible visitations of Plague and Famine, has crippled the improvement in trade which was looked for all round.
With the rise in value of money the Bank, as in previous occasions, has been offering higher rates for short date loans which has met with very satisfactory response and for which excellent investment is readily found. In conclusion the Directors have the gratification of referring to the announcement already made public that the increase of the Capital of the Bank to Forty lakhs was completed on the last day of the old year.
The Board has again the pleasure to testify to the willing and steady manner in which the staff in all ranks conduct their onerous duties.

MADRAS, 25th January, 1897.

ROBERT G. ORR,
President.

KEMP'S
IMMEDIATE GENERATION OF CHLORINE GAS FOR SICK ROOMS,
PLAGUE, FEVERS,
LUNG DISEASES.
Can be prepared in the house and kept in active use by an intelligent servant as described in the 'Times of India" January 30th. Inexpensive, Satisfactory and Clean.
A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT,
Searching every part of the premises and killing all Microbes.
Materials with instructions supplied by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
PRICE Re. 1-8.

CONCENTRATED DECOCTION OF CINNAMON
(*Prepared in Vacuo*),
AS RECOMMENDED BY
DR. J. CARNE ROSS
FOR THE TREATMENT OF
BUBONIC PLAGUE.
DIRECTIONS.
Half an ounce every forty minutes for the first twenty-four hours ; at the end of that period half an ounce every two hours till temperature falls to normal ; after normal, half an ounce four times daily for four days. If sore throat, gargle every two hours with the Decoction. If possible, cases to be treated within ten hours of attack. As a prophylactic half an ounce at 6 and 8 a.m., daily.
PREPARED BY
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from MONDAY, the 22nd instant, and until further notice, the PASSENGER TRAIN now leaving Colaba at 14-35 will resume its old timing and leave Colaba at 14-35.

This necessitates slight alterations in the Local Service, of which Time Bills Exhibited at all Local Stations should be referred to.

Hand Bills shewing Timings of all Local Trains will be Ready on MONDAY.

C. CROMMELIN,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th February, 1897.

MADRAS RACES.

SECOND SPRING MEETING 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the 2nd Entrance for the 2nd Spring Meeting to be held on the 9th, 11th and 13th March, 1897, CLOSES on MONDAY, the 1st March, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to first para. of the General Condition No. 9.

J. O. HOOD.
Secretary, Madras Races.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCES DOCK.

FOR SALE.

Superior Ports direct from the Growers.

Bottled by James Connell.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
1863 Vintage.....	30	0
A Genuine Port	18	0

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.
—TAILORS, BREECHES—MAKERS, SHIRT—MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., GORDUNDAS KHATAO C.I.E. Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposit during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 4th January, 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.

Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS.

In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
5, ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 CASES SILKWARP.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of Manjee Thakersey, the following goods:—

C P 4694—2-5—1	case	silkwarp.
C P 4696—219-2	Do.	do.
C P 4696—215-2	Do.	do.
C P 4841—2-69—1	Do.	do.
C P 4698—220-2	Do.	do.
C P 4699—229-2	Do.	do.
C P 4703—335-6—2	Do.	do.
C P 4773—240-1—2	Do.	do.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, and other Sweepings, etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grains, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, near the Observatory, teak and black-wood furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, easy chairs, table and hall lamps, writing tables pictures, clocks, almirahs, bagatelle table, game boxes, flower pots, flasks, matting, etc., etc., the property of the soldier, Connaught Club.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT N. PEAN SEA ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 8th proximo at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co., Ltd., the Mortgagors the following valuable vacant piece of land:—

All that piece or parcel of land ground situate on the west side of Nepean Sea Road, containing by admeasurement 16,194 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on the said Road on the south partly by the property of the executors of Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Wadia Ghaimal, deceased, and partly by the seashore, on the west by the seashore, and on the north by the property described in the will of Framjee Cowasjee Marker as the northern section of the testators Nepean Sea Road property, which said piece of land forms part of that number in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Old Survey No. 8, new Survey No. 7141, and is now in the occupation of the said Mortgagees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Marine Lines, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, rich table ornaments, Hinks's and Dietz's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, one handsome strong-built buggy, sets of harness, lady's side saddle, a collection of plants, Surat goats, fowls, grass-cutting machine, etc., the property of Capt. L. H. VIDAL.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT THE BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE, OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA CLUB.

On FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place:—

About 20 horses and ponies, the property of European gentlemen proceeded to Europe. All the horses and ponies will be sold to the highest bidder.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Mart a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

A quantity of blackwood and teakwood furniture, consisting of drawing-room, dressing and washhand tables, cushioned couches and chairs, wardrobe, chest of drawers, arm and without arm chairs, folding harmonium.
1 iron-framed cottage piano full trichord scale.
1 tri-lo accromatic glass by J. H. Dallmeyer, London.
15 boxes No. 1 Noble and 10 boxes No. 1 Florence Java cigars.
1 new Kaba hand cane sawing machine.
1 English fire-resisting safe 30 in. by 19 in. by 18 in.
1 „ „ „ 36 in. by 24 in. by 24 in.
1 „ „ „ 46 in. by 25 in. by 25 in.
1 „ „ „ 32 in. by 33 in. by 21 in. double door
1 „ „ „ 41 in. by 36 in. by 24 in. „
On account of the concerned.—
Automatic knitting machines.
By order of the consignees and on account and at the risk of the defaulting importer, Manockjee Jamsheljee Kapadia—
164 C. and On.—4 cases woollen Venetian cloth.
On account and at the risk of Mr. H. Samaly Vallibhoy—
H V 1 026—1 case sheep skins.
By order of the consignees and on account and at the risk of the defaulting importer, F. D. Jessa, Plumber.
WL 19—1 case ferrules and stopcocks, ex s.s. Branksome Hall.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand victoria.
1 second-hand open grain.
The property of E. W. FLOWER, Esq.
1 strong victoria with a fine grain horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Road, Byculla, opposite the Police Courts, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, sweet-toned cabinized square pianoforte, strong-built open carriage, powerful cart water mare, harness, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, flower pots, etc., the property of W. NIMO, Esq.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, by the command of the Melici Stores, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, Hinks's lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, flower pots, etc., the property of Dr. J. MALONEY.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, ELPHINSTONE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH SETS OF HARNESS, AND RIDING SADDLES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

A consignment just received of English-made sets of carriage harness, and riding saddles.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT NEW ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochhalla, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Vora Kaderbhoy Kareemjee, the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of foras fresh lid new salt batty ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of the New Elphinstone Road, Parel, in the Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Mazagon, and containing by admeasurement 14,253 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a piece of batty land of Narcoo Babajee and Hurry Babajee, on or towards the south by the public road called the New Elphinstone Road, on or towards the east by the property of Rustomjee Nanabhoy and partly by the ground of the said Narcoo Babaji and Hurry Babaji, and on or towards the west by a piece of batty land of Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthaky, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 573, 564, and 565, and new Nos. 12, 83 and new Survey No. 2,1937, and the said messuage, tenement thereon is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagor's solicitors, Messrs. Hormasjee Merwanjee, and Motilal, at Medows Street, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1897. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, OILMANSTORES, BISCUITS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, CUPBOARDS, &c., &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Abdul Latiff Hajee Seedick, Cutchi Memon, traded as A. H. Seedick, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd at 2 p.m., at No. 173, Chukla Street, Jacheria Masjid (opposite to Jooma Succoor's old shop), consisting of a quantity of jams and jellies in tins, biscuits in barrels and in large and small tins, butter, cheese, fruits in syrup, confectionery, china preserves in jars, fresh salmon, kippered and fresh herrings, haddocks, sardines corn beef, sauces, vinegar, mustard, salad oil, castor oil, codliver oil, hair oils, capers, olives, asparagus, mushrooms, pearl barley, arrowroot, cornflour, milk food, baking powder, maccaroni vermicelli, cocoa, gelatine, cocoa and milk, teas, essence of coffee, syrups, tart-fruits, scents, soap in cakes and bars, perfumed florida and kananga waters, florine pomades, cosmetiques, lime juice and glycerine, tooth brushes, carbolic tooth powder, tooth paste, cologne, cut tobacco, candles, blacking, metal polish, knife polish, brown boot polish, fleshing bottles, ague mixture, blood mixture, chemical food, extract of meat, sarsaparilla, cough pills, glass door cupboards shelves, copying press, carpet, address board, &c., &c.:

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1897.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance, from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL

[Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.]

Copies can be had at *Office* the *Bombay Gazette*

NOTICES

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1897, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the Rules passed at the General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on the 10th May 1886, the Committee have appointed MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1897, for the purpose of Balloting for the Election of a Representative of the Chamber to be proposed to H. E. the Governor in Council for nomination as an additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making laws and Regulations, under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, in the place of M. A. Bloomfield, who has retired on the expiry of his term of office as Chairman of the Chamber.

The Ballot Box will be open at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m., on the above day.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 13th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad where many people are fleeing for safety, His Government of Hyderabad are adopting certain precautionary measures, viz.:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of all Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the train, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any foodgrains from Poona or any station west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).
Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE
THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE pack of 23½ couple, consists of 18½ couple dog and 5 couple bitch hounds, imported last October.

All in hard hunting condition, and available for delivery on the 15th March, 1897.

For price and other particulars apply to the Master.

Mr. H. M. STEUART,
The Kennels, Bandra, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 3 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

Size 14 in. by 18 in.

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

SINGAPORE CHAIRS AND SETTEES,

FOR

Deck, Rs. 8; Verandah, Rs. 10-8; Smoking Room, Rs. 11-8;

Drawing Room, Rs. 12-8.

ARTISTIC AND COMFORTABLE.

PROTECT YOURSELVES

From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN BY THE USE OF THE MALLIE FILTER **PASTEUR THEORIES.**

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO., APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

BEYNON AND CO, SOLE RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.

SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

NOTWITHSTANDING THE DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING WORKMEN ALL **ORDERS**

FOR TAILORING AND SHIRTS, DRESSMAKING, BOOTS AND SHOES, SADDLERY AND HARNESS,

ARE BEING EXECUTED WITH THE USUAL DISPATCH.

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
W. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	KOBLO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices, Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

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THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

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An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
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BOMBAY. BYCULLA POONA.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country consignments. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	30	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gibbon & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 9,000,00
RESERVE FUND.....	„ 4,130,000 =	„ 8,260,00

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED).

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
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BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m.' Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 9-13m., 3-5s. Low water, 8-18 m.,8-34s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an elective member of the Legislative Council, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, annual social meeting, 8-45 p.m.
Western India Turf Club, half-yearly general meeting, Race Stand, 8 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Avoca left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Culma, Pentakota and Imperator entered the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day (Monday) mails for places between Bombay and Surat conveyed by the afternoon train will close at the General Post Office at 1-30 p.m., instead of 1 p.m. as at present.

FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Poorbai, wife of Shamji Nathoo, a Lohana, aged sixteen years, residing on the third floor of a house at De Souza Street, was, on Thursday evening, standing near a window in her house washing a copper vessel, when she was suddenly seized with giddiness and fell out into a sweepers' gully below, a distance of about thirty feet. She sustained severe injuries to her back, left leg, and over the left eye-brow. She is now being treated at home.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mr. Simon Durham, a chargeman employed in the G. I. P. Railway and residing on the first floor of a house at Mahenpakady, Mazagon, reported to the police, at 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, that about 6 o'clock in the morning he left for work, leaving the house in charge of his servant, whose name he did not know. On returning home in the evening complainant found his cupboard had been forced open, and currency notes, five gold rings, one gold-locket and one gold-pearl earring, collectively valued at Rs. 185, stolen therefrom. The servant, who has absconded, is being sought for by the police.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT SONITRA ENGLISH SCHOOL.—A Correspondent writes:—The annual prize-distribution to the students of the English School was made on Wednesday under the auspices of the Sirdar Bahadur Jeysingrao Angre, the Sur Subha Saheb, in a public meeting of about two thousand people, in the compound of the local Vernacular School. A special pavilion was raised in the compound, decorated with arches, flags, bunting and festoons of asopalav leaves. The president, Mr. Angre, was greeted with a music 1 selection from the band specially stationed there, and the cheers of the gentlemen and the children assembled. The children of all the local schools were called there. Special recitations were prepared, and the students of the English schools performed some dramatic pieces in English and vernacular languages, and the students of all the schools sang in sweet tones some songs in honour of his Highness the Maharaja Saheb to the entire satisfaction of the officers and gentlemen who witnessed the ceremony. The gathering was attended by the local officers, the Vahivatdar Saheb of Petlad, the Survey Kamdar, and the Nondhai Kamdar, who were here for the inspection of the offices under their charge, and also by the zamindars, the gentlemen of all castes and most of the headmen of the surrounding villages. When the ceremony of the prize-distribution was over, the Sur Subha Saheb, the president of the meeting, made an effective speech, expressing his entire satisfaction with the work of the teachers and the taught. He also thanked the head-master of the English school, Mr. Bhogilal Dayaji, for his requesting him to preside over the meeting. The children assembled were given sweetmeats at the time by the Marwadis of Sojitra and by Mr. Kashibai N. of the Karbhari. The president himself also gave Rs. 10 to the head-master of the English school to distribute sweetmeats to the students of the English and Girls' schools. This done, the meeting was dissolved with cheers for his Highness the Maharaja Saheb and the president.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Gunga, a woman of low character, aged about twenty years, residing in a house of ill-fame at the 11th Lane, Kamatipura. Deceased was the daughter of a Municipal labourer, who got her married about three years ago to a Bunnia. She remained with her husband for about six months at Gilder Street and then ran away from him. Since that time Gunga had been leading an immoral life in a house at Kamatipura. On one or two occasions she had persuaded her to live with the brothel, but she refused to do so, and the keeper of the house abused him. On Friday evening last, deceased was performing jadoo (magic) ceremony by burning some chillies, &c., on a fire, but as they did not burn properly she poured some kerosine oil on the fire. The flames burst out and set her saree on fire. She screamed out, when a tailor residing on the ground-floor ran to her assistance. He tried to pull the burning saree off her person, but as it could not come off, he extinguished the flames by rubbing the burning part of the garment between the palms of his hands. However, before the flames were put out she was extensively burnt and, was at once conveyed to the hospital, where on examination it was discovered that she had sustained burns on the whole of her lower extremities upto the waist and from the chest up to the face and down to both the arms. She was detained under treatment at the hospital, but never rallied, and died at 8 p.m. on the following morning. A verdict of death from burns was recorded.—Another inquiry was held, on the same day, at the Hindu burning ground, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Toolsibai, a Hindu girl, aged seven years, residing with her mother, Gopikabai, in Bhundari Street. Early in the morning, about a week ago, the mother went to work at her master's house, where she is employed as a cook, taking the deceased with her. Shortly after arriving at the latter place, the girl took up a naked kerosine-oil burning lamp and was going to the water closet, when her petticoat caught fire from the lamp. The girl cried out, when her mother ran to her and extinguished the flames by pouring water over them, but not before the girl's right side was much burnt. The mother did not take the girl to the hospital, but having obtained some ointment from the bazaar, applied it to the burns. On Friday morning, Toolsibai was seized with spasms, which increased in severity, and she died at 8 p.m. A verdict of accidental death, from burns was returned by the jury.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

YACHT'S RACE.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the races sailed, at 3-30 p.m., on Saturday:—

Names of Boats	H'cp	Entered by	Arrival H	Arrival M
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Lizard	5	8
Kismet	3 39	Mr W P Symonds	5	13
Nanta	5 50	Mr C T R Covel	5	15
Melody	9 00	Capt C Chanler, R A	5	17
Ellison	12 21	Lt R St J Gillespie, R E	5	23
Mannikin	18 58	Capt W W T Duhan, R A	5	38

SHIP'S BOATS RACE.

Started at 3-45 p.m.

Dockyard Cutter	Scr	Mr A Monk	5	16
Mayo's Cutter	Scr	Lt E C Lazenby	5	21
Magdala's Cutter	2 20	Lt L H Richardson, R N	5	22
Canning's Lifeboat	17 30	Lt N F J Wilson, R I M	5	26
Canning's Cutter	10 30	Lt D F Vines, R I M	5	29
Mobile's Jollyboat	21 00	Capt R J Bean	5	51
Afghan's Gig	10 30	Commander R Barton		Did not start.

Yachts' course No. 4, and ships' boats course No. 3.
1st prize won by Turquoise and Canning's Lifeboat; 2nd prize won by Melody and Dockyard Cutter.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 18th February 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 13th Feb. 1897	13,853,100
Balance to be remitted from 14th February to 31st March 1897	2,646,900

A CORRESPONDENT says that the shock of an earthquake was experienced at Sagar, in the Shimoga District, Mysore, on the morning of the 14th instant, at about 5-30 a.m. The shock lasted about a minute and passed off in a north-easterly direction. A servant who was sleeping in the house, a man who was reposing in the verandah, and a groom who was lying near the stables were all awoke by the shock and described their sensations in true oriental style. One thought that a carriage and pair was dashing along; when he found the tiles shaking, the groom attributed the shock to some device of the evil one, while the man in the verandah guessed that a horse and carriage was going along the road about two hundred yards away and was ready to swear that it was "the Engineer Saheb going on circuit." Our correspondent will be glad to know whether any one else experienced this "unprecedented phenomenon."

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrifice while the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed. It is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

THERE was, all things considered, a very large attendance at Mahaluxmi on Saturday, when the first day of the annual meeting was got through. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Sandhurst and General and Mrs. Nairne were present, and there was almost a crowd in the grand stand. The racing though very interesting was most disastrous to backers, a terrible blow being inflicted when Gibbs on Pehlwan caught Aga S. Shah napping on Forest Lodge and beat him a head. It was a smart piece of riding, and well deserved the applause it elicited. Proceedings commenced with the Cowasji Jehangeer Purse, for which all six coloured on the card turned out, Chanda being made favourite, but he could only get third to Squireand Taisser, who made a dead heat, which on running off at the end of the day was won by the latter. The Eclipse Stakes was regarded as somewhat open, Tomboy being the actual favourite, but Grey Warrior, an outsider, won somewhat easily. The Bombay Derby, which attracted a field of six, enabled us to see the starting machine used, and Kingcraft, who had been somewhat unlucky at the last extra meeting, won very easily. This brought us to the race of the day, the Gold Cup, for which all the six horses coloured on the card turned out. Courallie, the favourite, was much admired in the paddock, and moved with great dash in the preliminary canter. In the race after pulling double all the way he took the lead at the bend, and won as he liked. Nobleman broke down badly. The next race, the Gaye Cup, resulted, as already mentioned, in a terrible upset, and things were not improved in the last race, when Beadsman beat a hot favourite in Latimer. Details are appended:—

1ST RACE.—"The Cowasjee Jehangir Purse." Distance—1¼ miles. Rs. 1,000 out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 150, and the third horse, Rs. 50. For all Arabs and Bombay Presidency Country-bred Galloways, Maidens 1st May, 1895. Weight—Weight for inches. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lb; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs extra. Special extra penalty for winning races value Rs. 900 and upwards—once, 5lbs; twice, or once of Rs. 1,500, 7lbs; thrice of Rs. 900, twice of Rs. 1,500, or once of Rs. 2,000, 10lbs. These penalties to be carried in addition to the penalties as ordinary winners. Allowance—Maidens, 4lbs; C.-B's, 10lbs. Allowances accumulative.

Mr Fahad bin Saiff's b a p Taisser, 3st 5lb, Gibbs ... 1 dead 1
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Squire, 3st 11b, Robinson ..... 1 heat 2
Mr Ahmed Bushari's g a gal Chanda, 3st 7lbs, Ebrahim 3
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Alexandra, 9st 12lbs Aga S Shah. 0
H H Aga Khan's g a gal Hooker, 9st 12lb, Mahomed 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a gal Kava Kib, 7st 12lbs, Heeroo 0

Betting: Evens Chanda, 4 to 1 against Alexandra and Taiser, 5 to 1 Squire and Kava Kib, and 6 to 1 Hooker.

From a very even start Kava Kib and Chanda alternately led to the half-mile post, where Chanda and Taisser drew out, closely followed by Squire. At the distance Chanda was beat, and Squire, finely ridden by Robinson, just got up and made a dead heat of it, with Taisser two lengths in front of Chanda. Time—2min. 25⅗secs.

Deciding Heat.—Betting 5 to 4 on Taisser. They kept together the whole way round until reaching the bend, where Taisser came away and won comfortably.

2ND RACE.—"Eclipse Stakes." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 1,500, out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 200, and the third horse, Rs. 100. For all Arab and C.-B. ponies 13-2 and under. Weight.—Weight for inches. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice or oftener, 10lbs. Winners of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 10lbs.; or of Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate 1st, in addition to the above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 1st May, 1896, 5lbs.; Maidens, 10lbs. C.-B's, 7lbs.

Mr S A Wagap Grey Warrior, 8st 4lbs, Heeroo 1
Aga Mirza Ahmed s g a p Chorister, 8st 4lbs, Gibbs 2
Major Ross's Dn or ch ob m Tomboy, 7st 11lbs, Native 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's wh a p Hudban, 8st 7lbs, C B Mahomed 0
Mr D E Sassoon's ch a p Hard Lines, 9st 10lbs, Ebrahim 0
Mr D E Sassoon's g a p Mercury, 8st 10lbs, M Gunga 0
Mr Aga S Shah's g c b m Aline, 8st, Robinson 0
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p Successor, 8st 11b, Nawab 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Tomboy, 2 to 1 Aline, 4 to 1 Hardlines, 5 to 1 Chorister and Successor, 8 to 1 Hudban and Grey Warrior, and 10 to 1 Mercury.

Grey Warrior and Chorister made all the running to the bend, where Grey Warrior came away and won by two lengths from Chorister, who beat Tomboy the same distance, the latter only just beating Hard Lines. Time—1min. 8⅘secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Bombay Derby." Distance—R. C.—Rs. 3,000 out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 300 and the third horse, Rs. 150. For all Arabs, Maidens on 1st May, 1896. Weight—Weight for age. Penalties—Winners: once, 3lbs.; twice, 5lbs.: thrice, 7lbs.; four times or oftener, 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 1,500 or upwards to carry 7lbs. extra, in addition, for each such race won. Allowances—Maidens, 7lbs.; Galloways, 7lbs.; Allowances and penalties accumulative.

Mr Essau bin Khalifa's ch a h Kingcraft, 8st 10lbs, Greenhalch 1
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's br a h Chieftain, 8st 7lbs, Gibbs 2
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Hellos, 8st, Nawab 3
H H Aga Khan's g a g Meheraj, 10st 2lbs, Robinson 0
Mr D E Sassoon's g a h Khosroo, 9st 5lbs, Ebrahim 0
Mr D E Sassoon's b a c Valma, 8st 9lbs, M Gunga 0

Betting.—2 to 1 on Meheraj, 3 to 1 against Khosroo, and 6 to 1 against Hellos, Kingcraft, Chieftain, and Valma.

They jumped off with Helios taking the lead Valma second, and maintained the same order to the mile post, when Valma dropped back. Helios having fulfilled his running waking task resigned the command at the half-mile post, when Kingcraft took up the running, and having the others settled, won easily from Chieftain, who beat Helios as easily. Time—2min. 54secs. Chieftain was objected to for jostling.

4TH RACE.—The Bombay gold Cup. Distance—R. C. and the straight, i.e., about 1 mile and 5 furlongs. Rs. 10,000, out of which the horse to receive Rs. 1,000, and the third horse, Rs. 500. For all horses. Weight For age and class. Penalties—Winners after 30th April, 1894 of race, value Rs. 4,000: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.: thrice or oftener, 10lbs. Winners since 30th April, 1894, of races value Rs. 500 in aggregate amounting to Rs. 10,000, 5lbs. extra in addition. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May, 1893, 4lbs.; Maidens, 9lbs. Horses that have not won a race value Rs. 3,000, 5lbs. Accumulative.

Mr Gal's b aus geld Courallie, 9st 9lbs, Trahan 1
Messrs Ezra's ch aus h Idolater, 9st 11b, Robinson 2
Mr Henry Irwin's b aus geld Camlin, 9st 9lbs, Mr Lane 3
Mr A Satar's b aus geld Pausanius, 8st 9lbs, Lansowne 0
Mr J B's b aus h Nobleman, 9st 12lbs, C B Mahomed 0
Mr D E Sassoon's g a h Rhoda, 8st 5lbs, Ebrahim 0
Messrs Gregory and McInne's b a s h Fortunatus 0
Mr E L deSouza's ch aus geld Jack O'Lantern 0
Mr Vanderstraten's b aus h Norbert 0

Betting: 4 to 1 on Courallie, 5 to 1 against Idolater, 8 to 1 Camlin, and 10 to 1 Pausanius, Nobleman, and Tantallon.

Pausanius was very troublesome at the post, but Mr. Ellison had his patience rewarded, as seizing a favourable opportunity he lowered the flag to a start worthy of the great race of the day. Tantallon at once took the lead, and made running as hard as he could, the favourite who appeared to be pulling very hard lying fourth. At the 7-furlong post Tantallon had shot his bolt, and Idolater took up the running, leading to the bend, when the favourite who had been pulling double, came to the front, and won as he liked amid cheers; Camlin a length and a-half off third. Nobleman broke down. Time 2 min. 43 secs.

5TH RACE.—"Gaye Cup"—Distance—3 furlongs. Rs. 1,300, out of which the second horse to receive Rs 200, and the third horse, Rs. 100. For all Galloways 13-3 and under. Weight—13-3 to carry 10st. Weight for inches, Penalties—Winners of races, Value Rs. 400: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice, 10lbs.; oftener, 1st Winners since 30th April, 1894, in aggregate of Rs. 5,000, 5lbs. extra: of Rs. 10,000, 1st. extra. Accumulative. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May, 1893, 3lbs.; Maidens, 4lbs.; Galloways that have not won a race value, Rs. 400, 3lbs.; Arab's, 1st.; Country-breds, 1st. 7lbs. Accumulative.

Mr D D's b a gal Pehlwan, 8st 4lbs, Gibbs 1
Mr Allen's b w geld Forest Lodge, 10st 4lbs, Aga S Shah .. 2
Mr S A W's b a p Captain, 8st 9lbs, Ebrahim 3

Betting: 8 to 1 on Forest Lodge, 4 to 1 against Captain, and 8 to 1 against Pehlwan.

Captain and Pehlwan made running to the bend, where Forest Lodge came through, and apparently had the race at his mercy. His rider, however, taking things too easily, apparently did not notice Pehlwan, on whom Gibbs came with a sudden rush, and before Forest Lodge could be set going again, he was beaten a head. Time—1 min. 22 secs.

6TH RACE.—"Importers's Plate." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 1,300, out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 200, and the third horse, Rs. 100. For all horses imported by Bombay Importers.

Mr R J Hunter's dk bay or br aus geld, Beadsman, 9st 7lb, Egan 1
Mr F D Appoo's b aus geld Latimer, 9st 11lb, Robinson 2
Mr I D B I's br aus g.ld Roy, 8st 8lb, Ebrahim 3
Mr S A W's b w geld Jolly Boat, 9st 2lb, C B Mahomed 0

Betting 5 to 2 on Latimer, 3 to 1 against Roy, and 4 to 1 against Jolly Boat and Beadsman.

Beadsman made all the running, and never being headed, won without difficulty from Latimer, who was two lengths ahead of Roy. Time—1min. 5secs.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE Indian famine fund in Calcutta now amounts to about 37½ lakhs. A second instalment from the Mansion House fund, amounting to Rs. 7,85,000, has been received.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued prohibiting the bringing into any port in British India of rags, used apparel and bedding, waste paper and used gunny bags, from any port with regard to which rules for quarantine against plague have been issued.

IT is stated that Writers' Buildings Provident Fund, now open only to offices under the Government of Bengal, will shortly be extended to the Indian Secretariats and certain other offices in Calcutta.

ADVICES from China tell us of the conviction at Yokohama of Mrs. Carew who was charged with murdering her husband. The trial had excited widespread attention in consequence of an attempt by the defence to fasten the guilt on the governess in the Carew family.

THE case in which two West Indians, belonging to the 1st Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, were charged with criminal breach of trust, came before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who decided that military law did not apply as the accused were not on actual duty at the time. He therefore sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE greatest satisfaction is felt in Calcutta at the orders of Government regarding the shipment of pilgrims. It is felt that the risk of plague is now reduced to a minimum.

CAPTAIN CARDEW, 10th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed to officiate as D. A. Q. M. G., Intelligence Branch, *vice* Captain Johnstone, proceeding on leave. Colonel Kempster, Royal Munster Fusiliers, will act as Assistant-Adjutant-General at headquarters, Madras Command, when Colonel Ventris proceeds to Belgaum to officiate for Brigadier-General Hart.

IN the Polo Tournamenton Thursday the Calcutta Polo Club played the Fort Team and won by 3 goals and 2 subsidiaries to 2 subsidiaries. The sides were:—"Calcutta Polo Club: Maharaja of Cooch Behar, Mr. C. C. McLeod, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. West. *Fort Team*: Mr. Goddard Mr. Grover, Mr. Meynell, Mr. Martin.

THE post of Remount Agent at Calcutta will shortly fall vacant, as Colonel Hunt is proceeding home.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel W. Peacocke, R. E., Superintending Engineer, Madras Command, Military Works, in reporting to Government on the state of the progress of the work of constructing the Detention Hospital to the South of Fort St. George, states that the principal cause of the lapse has been the difficulty experienced in obtaining bricks. "Owing to the unusually heavy and the late rainy season, many brick-fields could not be worked, and as the country surrounding others has been under water, cartage was almost impossible. The demand in the city has also been unusually high owing to heavy damage from the rains."

OF the 120 employes of the South Indian Railway who have for some time been under trial in the Tanjore Sessions Court, before Mr. Hamnett, Sessions Judge, for taking part in the recent riot at Nagapatam (resulting from discontent with certain new rules affecting the employes in the workshop, passed by the railway authorities) only five have been acquitted and the rest sentenced to various terms of imprisonment extending from two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment to one month's simple imprisonment. About 22 of the convicts are Eurasians.

THE numbers on relief works in Upper Burma continue about thirty thousand. There is a tendency to increase, owing no doubt to the cessation of smaller harvesting operations which have been going on till recently in affected tracts. Mr. Richard, Chief Engineer, who returned a few days ago from the famine relief works, reports that the people are in good physical condition. The number of women on the works is far larger than the number of men, and the fact is due no doubt to the absence of large numbers of men in Lower Burma. So far as officers engaged in famine work have been able to ascertain, the reported cases of starvation and even of great privation in Upper Burma are incorrect.

IN a brief account of the Civil Service dinner last week, a Lucknow correspondent made it appear that the Lieutenant-Governor in his speech had said that the famine was the worst of the century in these Provinces. There is no reporting at these friendly gatherings; but what Sir Anthony MacDonnell was referring to, as his hearers fully understood, when he used the expression was a particular tract of these Provinces, namely, Bundelkund and the adjoining portion of Allahabad district, which shares the same soil and formation. Of these parts it is unquestionably true that they have not known such a scarcity as the present for the last hundred years. The people there have suffered from an accumulation of misfortunes that is only paralleled at the present moment by the plight of Saugor and Jubbulpore. After a succession of bad seasons, culminating in a famine during last spring and summer, they obtained no more than a five or six-anna crop from the autumn harvest, and now the prospects of the rabi, from fair to good elsewhere, are equally poor. It is not improbable, therefore, that by May in the worst parts—namely Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun and south Allahabad—half the population may be upon the hands of Government. A famine of this severity earlier in the century would have meant for a certainty that half the population would have died outright. Probably a great many more: for supplies from outside could not possibly have reached such a landlocked country. One wonders by the way what those who talk of the misappropriation of the Famine Fund, and seem to think that that money ought to be kept in a bag by itself until famine comes, have got to say about the Indian Midland Railway. Possibly they would fall back upon the argument that railways do as much harm as good, inasmuch as, though it cannot be denied that they do bring food to places where it is scarce, they make it dear in others where it would be otherwise abundant. It is a pity that the sleek Babu essayists who present these views to the world could not be put to spend a week in an isolated famine district in the olden time where they might feed on the reflection that one man's hunger may after all only mean another's satiety.

HAPPENING to compare the N.-W. Provinces Civil List of April 1877 with that recently issued for January 1897 we come upon some not uninteresting particulars. The senior covenanted civilian was then of 36 years standing in the country as compared with 35 in the present year. Mr. Burkitt who now occupies this position, was twenty years ago No. 88 on the list, a Joint Magistrate of the 1st grade. The senior Commissioner was then, as now, of 34 years standing, and the junior Commissioners in both years of 25. So also the senior Magistrates stand at about 25 years. So far there is practically no difference, but when we come to the juniors the contrast between the two periods is most striking. The junior Judge was then of 24 years standing, as against 11 in 1897, the junior Magistrate 19 as against 12, the junior Joint Magistrate 1st grade 15½ as against 9, and the junior Joint of the 2nd grade was 13½ years as against 5 years only. We are not speaking of the officiating appointments in either case. Another service which shows remarkable changes is that of the police. There were then 20 military officers, who mostly entered the police in 1858, remnants of the Mutiny, relics of the old East Indian Army. All these have since disappeared. Two of these were at the top of the service, and then came a covenanted civilian. The 1st grade consisted of three military officers and one civilian, the 2nd grade of six military officers and two uncovenanted, the latter being remnants of the old Volunteer Cavalry of the Mutiny days. One of these, Mr. E. Berril, was in the 3rd grade, and he still remains as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, a sole survivor so far as active service and entry in the graded ranks of the Civil List is concerned.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University was held, in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghir Hall of the University, on Saturday, at 3-15 p.m., to appoint three members of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing year. Principal Hathornthwaite, Senior Fellow, was in the chair.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

On the motion of Dr. MacDonald, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas were again elected members of the Board of Accounts.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURE.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, the operation of a regulation relating to the Wilson Philological Lectureship was suspended during the first term of 1896-97 on account of the plague, by which the lectures will not be delivered for the present.

POWER OF RESIGNING OFFICES.

In the absence of Mr. R. M. Patel, the Hon. Mr. Justice A. Strachey proposed the motion, of which a notice was given by the former, and the Senate resolved to alter by-laws regarding the vacancy to be caused in connection with the offices of the Dean and the Syndic. Until now the officers had no power defined under the by-law to tender their resignation to vacate the office, and by the alteration that power was defined.

The chair was then passed to the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, as Principal Hathornthwaite had to move a proposition.

REVISION OF BY-LAWS.

On the motion of Principal Hathornthwaite, some of the by-laws regarding the Science and Civil Engineering examination were revised in conformity with some of the recent changes made in the regulations.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT MEMORIAL FUND.

On the motion of Dr. MacDonald, the Senate accepted with best thanks the offer of Rs. 8,896-9-9 from the Honorary Secretaries, Sir Charles Sargent Memorial Fund, for creating the nucleus of a University Endowment Fund in the name of Sir Charles Sargent.

A PRIVILEGE.

On the motion of Principal Hathornwaite, the Senate resolved to allow Mr. Camaji Novroji Camaji to appear at the M.A. and B.A. examinations of 1897 simultaneously.

A NEW COLLEGE.

The Senate next considered the application from Mr. R. P. Karkaria for the recognition of a new College which he proposed to open, for the purposes of the Previous and Intermediate examinations.

Principal Hathornthwaite proposed, as recognised by the Syndicate, that the college be recognised in the Faculty of Arts for the purposes of Previous examination for a period of three years beginning from first term in 1897-98. In moving the proposition Principal Hathornthwaite said that Mr. Karkaria was a well known scholar of history and English literature, and an author, his last work being "India: its forty years' progress." Mr. Karkaria, the Principal of the proposed college, had able coadjutors who all were well known members of the University, and Mr. Hathornthwaite had no doubt that if the college was recognized it would certainly do good work. The institution would be called "Collegiate Institution," which was an appropriate name. The proposal for the present was for the recognition of the college for the Previous examination only, but if at the end of three years it was found that they were able to do good work the privilege might be extended to the Intermediate examination.

The proposal was seconded by Mr. Jivanji Modi, and agreed to.

THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.

Principal Hathornthwaite moved the next resolution, "That the Senate express their regret at the proposed withdrawal of the Gilchrist Scholarships from India, and said that a brief review of the history of the Gilchrist Trust was desirable. The fund was originally in part the estate of the late Dr. Gilchrist, and in part raised to commemorate his life and work, and produced an income of about £6,000 per annum, which had hitherto been expended in scholarships conferred on students in India and the Colonies, including Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon and others. The benefits to be derived from the fund seemed, however, to have been previously intended for Asiatics or for those who were at the very least partly Asiatic by descent; and in India it had always been incumbent on candidates for scholarships to prove that they answered to this description. For many years and until 1893 the scholarships were awarded by the result of an examination held every year simultaneously in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, the examination papers being identical with the Matriculation Examination papers of the University of London, so much so that students who attained a certain standard of credit in the examination were declared to have passed the Matriculation Examination of London even though not successful in winning the scholarship. This state of things was altered seven years ago when the Trustees revised the terms on which scholarships were to be awarded and decided to place them in the patronage of Indian Universities, and arranged a scheme of rotation under which the three older Indian Universities would each present to a scholarship every third year, while a fourth scholarship was assigned to the Universities of Allahabad and the Punjab jointly every third year; and the value of each scholarship was raised to £200 a year. Under the cycle so arranged Bombay University had appointed a scholar twice, in 1895 and 1895; in the former year the scholar elected was A. K. Cama, who had taken his Degree of 21st Wrangler at Cambridge and a high place in the Civil Service Examination; in the latter year the scholar was T. T. Sodah, who for eighteen months had been prosecuting his scientific studies in England to the entire satisfaction of the Syndicate, but who had not yet had time to take his degree. While all was thus peaceful and no danger apprehended, suddenly last monsoon a bolt was shot from the blue and a brief communication was received from the Government of India at Simla announcing that after the year 1896, Gilchrist Scholarships would cease to be awarded to Indian students. No cause for its withdrawal of the scholarships was assigned and no explanation was offered. It was not stated or even hinted that students presented by Indian Universities had been unsuited, did not pass justly for their appointment, or that they had shown themselves ungrateful or undeserving in any way. On the contrary, he had just shown that the only two students presented by Bombay University had been in every way most capable and deserving, and he had no doubt the other Indian Universities had exercised similar care in appointing only able and well qualified students. On receiving the letter from the Government of India the Registrar, by the instructions of the Syndicate, wrote to the Gilchrist Trustees to express the regret of the Syndicate and to offer any explanations that might be necessary if the Trustees would place them in possession of the reasons which had led to the withdrawal of the scholarships; but no reply had been received from the Gilchrist Trust. The Syndicate also requested the vice-Chancellor, Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, who was then in London, to call at the office of the Trust in Westminster and endeavour to obtain some information of personal enquiry and, if possible, get the matter reconsidered. Mr. Jardine called twice at the office of the Trust, but on both occasions found no one there, and on making enquiries at the India Office he was informed that the India Office had no direct concern in the matter, and disclaimed all responsibility for the action of the Gilchrist Trustees. The efforts of the vice-Chancellor therefore led to no result and elicited no information. The Syndicate had, however, received a communication from a private and unofficial source to the effect that the income of the Trust was believed to have been reduced by speculation or depreciation of securities; and that, as some measures of retrenchment were imperative, the Trustees had done in the present case what had unfortunately been done too often on such occasion, they had made India suffer by withdrawing the Indian scholarships, while no injury was done to the Colonies. If this was true, the Senate would agree with him that a cruel wrong had been done to the rising youth of India, and that the Trustees should be called to account for the way in which they discharged the duties imposed upon them; and under any circumstances, whatever considerations had prompted the Trustees to withdraw the scholarships, the Indian Universities had a right to be informed at least an inkling as to what those reasons were, and should not be left entirely in the dark. It seemed as if the Gilchrist Scholarships on their foundation were intended for Indian students in the first place and before all others; a boon had been solemnly conferred in India without the most distant hint of possible discontinuance in the future; and it was the duty of the Senate to enter a temperate but firm and dignified protest against what looked very like a breach of faith, and was undoubtedly an act of gross injustice. The Senate of the University of Calcutta had already entered a protest against the withdrawal on the scholarships, and so this University, by recording a similar protest to-day, would be standing side by side with her Calcutta sister, and would be contributing strength and support to a movement which ought to be one and unanimous throughout the Universities of India. He might further say that the Syndicate in addition to forwarding this protest from the Senate to the Gilchrist Trust, intended to approach the Government of India and endeavour to enlist the good offices of Government in the matter in the hope that Government would move the Secretary of State to put pressure on the Gilchrist Trustees and induce them to reconsider their nasty determination to discontinue the scholarships." In conclusion, he moved the following Resolution:—"That having regard to the benefit which had been conferred on the cause of higher education in India by the institution of the Gilchrist Scholarship, the Senate of the University of Bombay express their regret at the proposed withdrawal of the scholarships, and respectfully request the Trustees to reconsider their decision; and that the Registrar be authorized to send a representation on the subject embodying the above resolution to the Gilchrist Trustees."

Dr. MacDonald, in seconding, corroborated the remarks of the mover of the resolution, and said that when in past years boys from his school had competed for the Gilchrist Scholarships they had invariably been required to prove that they were partly of Asiatic descent, and in one case a boy had traced his pedigree three or four generations back in order to prove this fact, and render himself eligible. He shewed that the scholarships were intended originally and primarily for natives of this country, and that Colonists had a secondary and inferior claim. The discontinuance of the scholarship was an act of injustice to India, which required explanation, and he cordially supported the resolution.

On being put to the vote, the resolution was carried unanimously.

This concluded the business before the Senate.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MANEKJEE EDULJEE CHACHIA *vs.* THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. A. S. Moriarty, acting District Judge of Surat, in suit No. 6 of 1895. The Hon. M. C. H. Setalvad appeared for the appellant and original plaintiff; and the Government Pleader represented the Secretary of State, the original defendant and respondent. Applications under Section 19 E of the Court-Fees' Act, VII of 1870, are evidently intended to be applications by the persons who have taken out probate. But if in a case where too low a court fee has been paid such an application is not made within six months by the executor or administrator, Section 19G provides that he shall be subject to a penalty. The duty of determining whether or not too low a court fee has been paid has been imposed by the Legislature on the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, and a Civil Court has not the power of revising his decision on this point and ordering the penalty to be refunded, if it finds his decision wrong.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the courts decision, said:—The following are the facts of this case: The plaintiff in 1891 obtained probate of the will of his father on an estate valued at Rs. 10,794-12-4 and paid in respect to duty on that value, namely Rs. 210, in November 1893, on the information of one Manekji Rastomji, the Collector made an enquiry and found that the plaintiff, by taking the price for which the property was purchsed instead of its value at the time of applying for probate, had estimated the immoveable estate to be of less value than it really was, *viz.*, at Rs. 2,717 instead of Rs. 7,493 and had in consequence paid for the probate a court fee of Rs. 218 instead of a court fee of Rs. 310. He informed the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority accordingly. That Authority sanctioned the levy of once the amount of proper court fee as penalty, that is Rs. 310, in addition to the deficent amount of court fee, that is Rs. 94, in all Rs. 404 from the plaintiff. The Collector communicated this to the plaintiff by the following letter:—"In the application that you made to the District Court for obtaining probate you did not correctly state the value of the immoveable property. Therefore the District Court granted permission to use stamped paper of the value of Rs. 216 for the probate. If you had stated the correct value of the property you would have been required to pay stamps worth Rs. 310, three hundred and ten. Subsequently the stamps have been found to be insufficient on enquiry made by us in the matter, an order has been passed with the sanction of the Commissioner Saheb, Northern Division, to recover Rs. 310, three hundred and ten, by way of penalty and Rs. 94, ninety-four, on account of the deficient stamp. Therefore, if you fail to pay the above amount forthwith and if you fail to produce the probate originally granted, Rs. 1,000, one thousand, shall be forfeited to Government under section 19G of the Court-Fees Act, and in addition the amount, whatever the same may come to at the rate of 10 per cent., shall also be recovered. You are to note this." The plaintiff on receipt thereof paid the money stating that he did so "reserving his right of appeal" and "under protest." The plaintiff has now sued to recover from Government the money which, he says, was illegally levied from him. The first objection taken by the appellant's pleader is that the proceedings of the Revenue Authority were not justified by Section 19E of the Court Fees Act, which contemplates an application on the part of the person who had taken out probate only. This may be so, but then

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR desires to MEET the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the Town and Island of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at the TOWN HALL, at 4 o'clock.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

16th *February*, 1897.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 20.

THE Indian Council allotted yesterday 2½ lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay, 2½ lakhs on Calcutta, and 3½ lakhs on Madras; and 1 1/2 lakh of Wire Transfers on Calcutta; at the enhanced rates of 1s. 3 1-8d and 1s. 3 5-16d. for the former medium of remittance, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for the latter. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 27 32d. per rupee.

Reuter's London Financial telegram of last evening quotes Consols on London at 111 13-16d.; and Indian Sterling Loan unchanged at 117½. The Market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced by 1-8th to 1 7-8, that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at this quotation. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered in London at 29 11-16d. per oz.; the metal being unaltered in value in New York, at 64 5-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London being 1/4 cent higher, at 4·87 dollars. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1/8 per cent. higher, at £62 5-8. French Rentes in Paris declined 1/4 per cent. to 102 1-4; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·15½.

To-day, the Stock Exchange and other London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter are all unaltered; the only fresh news under this head to hand to-day bring the particulars of the weekly shipments of Specie, which are £100,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold to this port.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady, all round, last evening; Sales 10,000 bales, Surats *nil*; Day's Imports 27,000 bales The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at 3 7-8d. per lb.; and Arrivals were unchanged, in all positions. East Indian Cotton was likewise unchanged in value. The Manchester Market was unchanged in value.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 3,000 bales less in the week preceding, at 52,000 bales; and the quantity taken by consumers 5,000 bales smaller at 69,000 bales. This week's Imports were 62,000 bales less, at 87,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 14,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,384,000 bales.

To-day an advance of 1-32d. per lb. has taken place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 3 29-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals are still quoted as before; and prices of East Indian Cotton are all unchanged. The market closed firm this afternoon; Surats steady; and Arrivals firm. Sales 7,000 bales, including 100 Surats; Imports 11,000 bales. The Manchester market has been steady.

There was very little change in the New York Cotton market yesterday, ready Mid.-Uplands having been still quoted at 7 1-8 cents per lb.; while May Futures were two points lower, at 6·92 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales, compared with 22,000 bales last year, and 16,000 bales the year before.

To-day, the price of spot Cotton in New York has remained at 7 1-8 cents per lb.; but Futures for May are 6 points higher, at 6·98 cents. The Receipts at the ports are 14,000 bales, going against 13,000 bales, and 12,000 bales on the corresponding day in the two previous years, respectively. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 7,330,000 bales compared with 7,210,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Our local Cotton Market has been quiet in tone to-day with very little business doing. "Fully Good" Bengals have been sold at Rs. 140; "Good" Dholleras has been contracted for at Rs. 170, for 15-25 May delivery, at Rs. 170; and ready Surat has been taken at Rs. 200 per candy. Quotations are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—No business has been reported to-day in either of these markets, and prices are nominal.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,525 bales.
Wheat	2,208 cwts.
Gingellyseed	3,204 "
Castorseed	2,323 "
Rice	46,249 "

FREIGHTS remain quiet and quotations nominally unchanged, no fresh business of importance having transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 3 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3½d. having been reported done in the former class of Paper, for cash, to a small extent; but Merchants' Bills have been scarce to-day, and Calcutta rates coming easier than at the opening, rates here closed quieter as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-32d.	per Rs.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3½d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·61½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations for 3½ per Cents have been 99 1/2 for cash, and 99 5/8 for the next settlement; but in the absence of business, these must be taken as nominal, as well as 26½ for Threes.

SHARES.—The Bazaar remains closed, and quotations nominal.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th February, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 9th February, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	February 9. Rs. A. P.	February 16. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000 0 0	76,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,51,15,492 13 10	1,54,40,977 3 8
Other Deposits, &c.	5,14,19,316 3 1	5,35,55,789 6 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,16,430 14 7	2,93,014 7 6
Sundries	15,09,880 1 11	16,42,577 4 11
	Rs. 9,90,61,120 1 5	9,85,32,348 7 0

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	28,27,919 0 0	27,51,383 0 0
Other authorised Investments.	60,05,633 4 0	60,05,033 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,41,69,731 1 5	2,48,42,712 1 9
Accounts of Credit do.	2,21,55,178 11 1	2,22,27,372 1 5
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,25,64,125 7 5	1,26,03,183 8 2
Balances with other Banks	6,90,985 0 5	11,75,988 2 5
Bullion	2,439 11 4	2,5·9 1 4
Dead Stock	13,11,341 7 10	13,23,941 9 2
Stamps	10,444 15 0	10,·9) 0 6
Sundries	11,73,667 6 11	11,14,836 3 2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,18,31,095 14 0	1,21,12,721 12 2
Do. at Branches	1,57,15,051 2 0	1,31,63,679 10 11
	Rs. 9,90,61,120 1 5	9,85,32,348 7 0

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 16th February, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	12,65,627	Dec.
Do. at Branches	14,08,883	do.
Others Deposits	21,36,471	Inc.
Post Bills	1,23,426	Dec.
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	
Bank's Investments	77,136	Dec.
Loans	3,72,981	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	2,27,805	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	37,058	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	10,79,634	do.
Do. at Branches	21,51,332	Dec.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 30th January, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,85,551	,83,928	5,519	6,74,993
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.	...	...	...	8,97,586
Decrease				2,22,593

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 6th February 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	42,778	51,239	..	8,461	...	18,443
Goods	63,766	54,911	8,855	...	...	5,329
Other earnings	2,888	3,569	...	681	...	3,780
Total for week	1,09,432	1,09,719	...	287	...	...
Aggregate..	6,13,946	6,41,358	...	...	...	127,553

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MURPHY—February 16, at Cawnpore, the wife of J. E. Murphy, P. W. D., of a son (still-born).

SMITH—February 14, at Ranigani, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Ambery Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TOTTLE—BEWS—February 17, at Saint Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. John Taylor, Charles Arthur Tottle, Captain, Rivers Steam Navigation Co., son of Lancelot Tottle, of Hull, Yorkshire, to Joanna Elizabeth Callender, second daughter of Captain John Bews, of the same Company.

DEATH.

ANDERSON—February 17, at 9 Elysium Row, Calcutta, Beatrice Mary the beloved wife of George Lane Anderson, Resident Manager, New York Life Assurance Company, and only daughter of R. W. Weatherdon, Esq., E. I. Railway, aged 23.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1897.

WE published on Saturday the statement showing the result of Professor Haffkine's prophylactic inoculation against the plague in the House of Correction, Byculla. The first inoculation was made on the 30th January, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Up to that hour there had been eight attacks and three deaths. After the treatment on that day there were no fresh attacks, and no deaths among the non-inoculated, but three of those inoculated, who were undoubtedly infected with plague prior to inoculation, died. Between the 23rd and 29th January, there had been nine cases of plague, of which five proved fatal, among the inmates numbering three hundred and forty-five. One hundred and forty-nine prisoners volunteered to be inoculated. On the 31st January amongst the non-inoculated there was one case, which proved fatal. There was no case amongst the inoculated. From the 31st January to the 6th February 1897 there were twelve attacks with six deaths among the non-inoculated. Amongst the inoculated the attacks were two and the deaths *nil*. Dr. Waters reported to the Health Officer that the preventive use of Professor Haffkine's prophylactic in the prison was eminently satisfactory. Dr. Weir has reported to the Municipal Commissioner strongly recommending the general use of prophylactic inoculation, and suggesting that in view of the large numbers of all classes of the community who are eager to avail themselves of it, a large building with the minimum of thirty rooms in the neighbourhood of the tramway should be provided for the free inoculation of all who may come forward to secure the benefits of this preventive. The Municipal Commissioner at once sanctioned this proposal, and it is hoped that in a few days suitable premises will be provided. The number of persons inoculated since the 10th January now numbers about a thousand. The number of inoculations, including the second and third administrations, when small quantities of the culture are injected, are between two and three thousand. Hindus avail themselves of this means of protection freely, and their numbers give the largest totals, though the Parsis are the most numerous in proportion to their relative strength. Europeans, including ladies, and children from three years old, have been prompt to take advantage of this preventive. The Mahomedans, who far out-number Parsis and Christians, have a much smaller proportion of inoculated than either, being probably more satisfied to submit to the decrees of fate than other communities.

Yesterday, Professor Haffkine inoculated several prominent members of Bombay Society, including many high officials. On Saturday and yesterday, the number of applicants of all races and creeds for inoculation at the Petit Laboratory in Byculla was so great that the premises were found insufficient to hold them all. The pressure has been so great this past week, that it was impossible to carry on the regular Laboratory work, although Dr. Dimmock, Dr. Murphy, and Dr. McC. Dallas were provided with the prophylactic culture and inoculated a considerable number. The protective lymph has been erroneously spoken of as serum obtained from the blood of animals which have undergone a long series of special treatment. The lymph is a culture of plague bacilli which fortunately does not require the long and costly process which is necessary to obtain the anti-toxic serum. It can be produced in quantities sufficient for the needs of the presidency and even of all India, and Afghanistan, if the outbreak at Kandahar should spread, at moderate cost and without any great delay. Now that its protective efficacy has been established by experiments on animals, confirmed by the experience of its application on a large scale in the House of Correction, and that it has secured the approval of the medical faculty, many members of which have tried it experimentally on themselves, it is desirable that whatever security it may confer should be generally availed of. The anti-toxin which aims at curing cases of the disease in its earlier stages before the fatal symptoms have had time to develop, is quite distinct from the prophylactic which aims at making the healthy system immune against attacks of plague. We are happy to be able to state that this serum has now arrived at a maturity which allows of its being administered in suitable cases with a reasonable confidence that it will largely reduce the mortality in a given number of cases. Profesor Haffkine is desirous of preventing the idea getting abroad that the anti-toxic serum treatment claims to be an absolute remedy which can be relied upon to insure recovery in all cases. No such anti-toxin has yet been produced. The most successful, as yet seen, that for diptheria, has reduced the mortality from that disease by some fifty per cent. But it has not reduced the mortality from diptheria to *nil*. Before the method of treatment by anti-toxic serum was applied the deaths from diptheria were fifty per cent. The serum reduced the number to twenty-six per cent.

If an equal degree of success be obtained with the anti-toxin now available for the treatment of cases of plague in their earlier stages, the saving of human life will be very considerable and the pestilence will lose half its terrors. In the experimental stage it was deemed best to test the efficacy of the remedy by applying it, not to patients who might have recovered if left to nature, in which case its value, if any, could not be demonstrated but to use it in cases which the medical men in charge regarded as hopeless. In one of the experiments made, of six cases three were pronounced by the doctor in charge as likely to recover, and three as desperate. Professor Haffkine applied the anti-toxin to the latter. Two of them recovered and one died. Of the other three, which were expected to recover, two died and one survived. Similar experiments have been made with similar results, warranting the conclusion that the serum is a remedial agent which may prove of great value. The actual time required for maturing the serum is from two to three months. Sixty-five animals are now in a condition to supply this serum, and it is intended to administer it on an extensive scale in suitable cases. By the advice of the Health Officer, Mr. Snow has given instructions that five hundred horses shall be at once placed under treatment at Sewree. In view of the demand which is likely to arise from other parts of India, it may be necessary to increase the number of horses to one thousand. We venture to suggest that the larger number should be placed under treatment as soon as possible We are aware that many difficulties stand in the way of organising a serum manufactory on so large a scale in conditions new to this country. The preparation of the sixty-five horses, which are now immune, was delayed for a whole month by the impossibility of securing competent supervision during the unavoidable absence of the medical officer who had been deputed to assist Professor Haffkine in the work at Sewree while he was engaged in the Laboratory in Byculla. The members of the Corporation who cry out against the iniquity of allowing medical men who are engaged on Rs 250 per mensem to assist the Executive during the present crisis, to attend to their private practice, do not appear to be aware of the fact that more than half the Native doctors have left Bombay, and that of the remainder only a small minority will attend plague cases. The difficulty of obtaining medical assistance for hospital or other work is not one of the least which have to be surmounted in this unprecedented emergency. It is in the highest degree reassuring to know that in the midst of all the clamour and futile criticism, science has been silently forging weapons which, it may now be stated with some measure of confidence, will defend people from attacks of plague, and will deliver from death a number of those who may be stricken.

THE review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1894-95, by Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests, to the Government of India which has recently been published at Calcutta, sheds some interesting light on Forest management in India and Burma. At the close of the financial year the area of reserved, protected or unclassed forests under the control of the Forest Department stood at 112,952 square miles or 11·88 per cent. of the whole area of the Peninsula; 75,035 square miles exist in the Provinces under the sway of the Government of India: Madras possesses 18,790 square miles, and Bombay 14,948 square miles. The gross income from forests during the period under review was Rs. 1,67,88,880, and the expenditure Rs. 93,73,290, leaving a surplus of Rs. 74,15,590. The Bombay forests show a surplus of Rs. 16,82,110, and this is the highest of any Province except Lower Burma, which has a net revenue of about two lakhs more. The financial results of the Central Provinces are anything but satisfactory, judging by the figures given by Mr. Ribbentrop, for with an area of 19,542 square miles, or 8,076 square miles more than in Bombay, the surplus revenue is only Rs. 32,570. It is stated that this surplus, which is the lowest since 1868-69, is due to a policy which was adopted in 1892-93; but what this policy is, is not explained. Mr. Ribbentrop remarks, that although the income is small, it must not be lost sight of that forest produce to the value of two and a-half lakhs has been given away free to grantees and right-holders. A school of forestry, it is noticed, exists at Dehra Dun under the direction of Mr. J. S. Gamble, M.A., who is assisted by a deputy director. The total number of students who attended the school was 98; of these 62 were in the service of, or pecuniarily assisted by, Governments, four were deputed by Native States, and 32 were private students. Of these last, five came from Bombay. A similar school exists at Poona for this Presidency under the control of a special officer; and why such an institution is maintained when one on an elaborate scale already stands at Dehra Dun, is not sufficiently understood. Would it not be advisable in these days when economy is so imperative to abolish the Poona institution? In spite of the existence of the latter, Bombay students are attracted to Dehra Dun, seemingly showing that if Dehra Dun alone existed it might be even more popular with them, though located further away than the Poona College. While the review is in many points full, interesting particulars regarding the numerical strength of the officers in each Province and the Presidency is omitted. This detail might well be included in future reviews.

WHEN medical members of the Corporation take exception to the temporary huts on the ground that the unwonted ventilation would cause diseases other than plague, they would do well to consider whether they are not running the risk of confirming the classes more immediately concerned in their fanatical preference for foul and unventilated dens. Even were it true, which it is not, that people living in huts in the Victoria Gardens and elsewhere were to suffer from other ailments, the fact that they escape from the plague would be worth the price. When the English doctors arrived at Scutari hospital for the reception of the wounded during the Crimean War they found that the windows of the wards were so constructed that they could not be opened from the top. There was no adequate provision for ventilation. It was impossible to get structural changes made, and the risk of hospital fever which would have sealed the fate of the wounded was too great to permit of delays. The Surgeons provided against that danger by breaking every pane of glass in the windows with their walking sticks and umbrellas so that the hospital might be flooded with fresh air, and all danger of blood poisoning and typhus was at an end. The doctors held, and quite reasonably, that a certain percentage of cases of pneumonia or the like would be a small price to pay for exemption from the frightful scourge of hospital fever from which the wounded would be sure to suffer if the air were not constantly renewed in the wards. If it be a choice of evils, fever from cold winds is preferable to death from plague. But it is not true that the segregation huts are so constructed as to endanger the health of occupants. They are far superior in every respect to the huts and hovels in which thousands of the poorer classes of natives crowd in places such as Worli, in spite of warnings and remonstrances. It is very easy to talk of the barbarous cruelty of burning such plague-nests "over their heads" without providing accommodation for them elsewhere. The fact is that unless those hovels are burnt down the people will all return to them and refuse, as they refused all along, to remove to the far better accommodation that is supplied to them. Segregation camps have been constructed in almost every vacant space available in or near the city, and those for whose accommodation they are intended, refuse to occupy them even rent free. They are not accustomed to clean huts with an opening for ventilation seven feet from the ground; they prefer the accustomed foulness and odours stronger than the thousand that made the Cologne of former days famous.

MR. MUIR MACKENZIE, the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, has published another note on the trade in food-grains and the indications afforded by them regarding the grain supply of the Presidency. The note is more valuable than its predecessor since it is made complete by the inclusion of figures relating to the entire Presidency, instead of only the affected districts, and of the sea and coasting trade also. The statistics show that the total average of yearly imports into the city of Bombay of principal food-stuffs has been 20,845,000 maunds, a figure nearly 6,625,000 maunds in excess of the exports. The imports into the Mofussil have of course been much smaller, being 2,628,000 maunds, while the exports have averaged 4,616,000 maunds, giving an exportable balance not far short of two millions of maunds annually. Two important conclusions are drawn from the detailed figures of which these facts are a summary. The first is that the Bombay Port cannot be expected to supply from accumulated stocks the wants of the districts affected by scarcity, the annual imports thereto providing only a small margin of about two months' supply over requirements for export and consumption. The second is that in normal years the interior of the Presidency as a whole produces an exportable surplus of all food-grains excepting rice. These conclusions afford statistical confirmation of the fact which, as Mr. Muir Mackenzie says, has always been accepted, although the Famine Commission were unable satisfactorily to demonstrate on the evidence then available, that the Bombay Presidency in ordinary years produces more food than it requires for consumption.

WITH manifest reluctance the Government of India have been compelled to extend the prohibition of pilgrimage from the Bombay Presidency to the whole of the Empire. As we pointed out a few days ago, this measure is the only one by which the alarm of the European powers as to the possible spread of the plague can be adequately met It is also the only course that could be taken to save the shipping trade both of Calcutta and Madras from the harmful restrictions under which the foreign commerce of Bombay and Karachi now suffers. The Government of India have been confronted with these two most important factors in their endeavours to continue to the Mahomedan subjects of the Queen Empress religious privileges on which they place a high value. After various ineffectual attempts to provide a *modus vivendi* the Viceroy-in-Council has found that nothing short of actual prohibition of all pilgrimage for the time being will me

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PIRÆUS BLOCKADE QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

Austria alone has accepted the Emperor William's proposal to blockade the Piræus.

PROPOSED ADVANCE INTO THESSALY.

Reports from the representatives of the Porte at Berlin and Vienna advise the marching of Turkish forces into Thessaly, with which step Russia declares she would not interfere.

France and Italy agree with England's decision in the matter of the blockade of the Piraus.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Great Britain is anxious to find the means of compelling Greece to leave Crete without undue coercion, believing that Greece is not equal to the task she has imposed upon herself.

Germany refuses to negociate regarding the future form of Government for Crete except on the two conditions, that there shall be no Greek annexation and that Greece shall evacuate Crete.

LORD SALISBURY'S VIEWS REGARDING CRETE.

Lord Salisbury has intimated to the Powers that before taking action against Greece, he desires to learn the views of others regarding the future Government in Crete.

His lordship recommends autonomy for Crete similar to Samos.

Italy agrees with Lord Salisbury's views.

THE MOBILISATION OF TURKISH FORCES.

The mobilisation of the Turkish forces is not regarded seriously as both the Turkish men-of-war and the troops are equally wanting in equipment.

CAPTURE OF A FORT BY GREEK TROOPS.

Greek troops have assumed the offensive in Crete, and captured Fort Vokolics. They also captured 250 Turks. The remainder of the garrison retreated to Canea.

THE LANDING OF MUNITIONS PREVENTED.

British men-of-war have prevented two Greek steamers landing provisions and munitions on the northern coast of Crete.

EUROPEAN MARINES AT SITIA.

One hundred European Marines have occupied Sitia.

DOCTOR YERSIN.

Doctor Yersin is leaving Saigon for Bombay with a supply of his plague serum.

ARRIVAL OF DR. CLEGHORN AT VENICE.

Dr. Cleghorn has arrived at Venice.

THE PARIS SANITARY CONVENTION.

It is officially announced that Great Britain has ratified the Paris Sanitary Convention of 1885.

THE VENEREAL QUESTION IN INDIA.

The *Times*, in a strenuous leader on a lecture given by General Dashwood at the United Service Institute on the Venereal question in India, insists that further indifference of the Government to the matter will be a national crime.

THE PILGRIMAGE QUESTION.

In the Commons, last night, Lord George Hamilton, replying to Sir Henry King, said he was in communication with the Viceroy on the subject of the embarkation of pilgrims at Diamond Harbour, and expected to hear very shortly from him.

Pilgrimages, he added, had altogether been suspended for the present from India.

THE CHERTSEY ELECTION.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The seat for Chertsey left vacant by the retirement of Mr. Combe has been won by Mr. Bennett, the Conservative candidate, who polled 4,845 against 3,977, polled by Mr. Baker, the Radical candidate.

FOOTBALL MATCHES.

Scotland has beaten Ireland at Rugby football, and England has beaten Ireland at the Association game.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Bombay mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

ADEN, FEB. 21.

The P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay, at 8 p.m., to-day.

MR. WACHA'S MISSION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, FEB. 19.

A large meeting, representing the Jain communities, was convened by Mr. Khesmji Hirji Kayani to wish a pleasant voyage to Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, and successful evidence before the Indian Financial Commission.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, FEB. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 20.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Letimbro, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Aydaspes (extra) arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

The steamer Asia passed Suez on the morning of the 19th instant and is expected to reach Bombay by the 6th proximo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 11-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117⅞
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-8
Bar Silver	39 11-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	52,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	600	,,
,, Imports of cotton	87,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	3,000	,,
,, Stock of cotton	1,384,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	20,000	,,

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

A Convocation of the Calcutta University was held, yesterday, for the purpose of conferring degrees. His Excellency the Viceroy as Chancellor of the University presided, and having declared the Convocation opened, conferred upon Sir Alfred Croft, the retiring Director of Public Instruction and ex-Vice-Chancellor of the University, the honorary degree of Doctor of Faculty of Law. The new Vice-Chancellor, Justice Trevelyan, then conferred degrees upon successful students. In calling upon the Vice-Chancellor to address the Convocation, the Viceroy alluded to the distinguished services of Sir Alfred Croft in the cause of education, and also besought their loyal support on behalf of Justice Trevelyan, the new Vice-Chancellor. Continuing, his Excellency said the University, like every public body, must in his opinion move with the times. The policy of stagnation in a university as elsewhere would justly be termed the policy of despair, but I think that all of us who have taken interest in university matters elsewhere will know from our experience of what has taken place, and still is taking place, in older universities, that there is in them also constant movement going on. It is movement that sometimes takes shape of heroic measures, but more often is steady and constant flow, like the flow of a river, which is none the less sure and irresistable because to a great extent it is unseen if well guided. The movement of that kind is not dictated by love of change, but rather by a steady purpose of adapting to the necessities of the present the accumulated experience of the past. Therefore, I am inclined to think that nowhere is there so great scope as in the University for wise, moderate, and progressive action of this kind, because in the University we have not only to consider the studies and occupations in which our students are engaged, but we must also have before us, and make ourselves acquainted with homes from which they come and the future to which they are encouraged to aspire. These are problems which must change with each successive generation, and which each successive generation of rulers of the University will have to solve. They relate not only to educational attainments of students but also to their moral surroundings, and even to their physical development in one thing. At any rate, I hope there will be no change, but rather in all successive generations one and the same endeavour, and that is to set before the University the highest ideal to which it can aspire. In my opinion no institution can have better incentive to the due performance of its ordinary functions than that it should have the high ideal to sit before it as its ultimate goal, and therefore in desiring that the University of Calcutta should maintain that foremost part is education in this great part of the Empire of India, I hope that the Vice-Chancellor and the other rulers of the University will to-day and to-morrow set before them the constant aim of making it in the highest degree worthy of the confidence of the people.

BENGAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE FINAL.

The final of the Bengal Polo Tournament was played, yesterday afternoon, between the Calcutta Polo Club and the Viceroy's Staff, and resulted in a victory for the club by 5 goals and 3 subsidiaries to 3 goals and two subsidiaries.

Up to the last period the Staff had a slight advantage. The Maharajah of Kooch Behar, however, played up brilliantly, and thanks mainly to his efforts the club increased their score in the last period by two goals and three subsidiaries. For the losers Major Turner and Lord Fincastle played a magnificent game, but were not so well mounted as the club men, the Maharajah's ponies in particular being a very high class lot.

The following were the teams :—The Viceroy's Staff : Major Turner (Body Guard), Captain Birdwood, (Body Guard), Captain Adam, A.-D.-C., Lord Fincastle, A.-D.-C. Calcutta : Maharaja of Kooch Behar, C. C. MacLeod, J. D. West, and H. D. Cartwright.

THE BENGAL LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Bengal Lawn-Tennis Championship Tournament commences to-morrow. There are only six entries this year of whom the best are Messrs. R. A. Gamble and J. H. Heckle. The winner will be called upon to play Mr. H. W. Davies, the holder, who is coming down to defend the title.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned as a famine relief work in Kurnool the raising of the banks of the Tangadencha tank under the Kurnool, Cuddapah canal at a cost of Rs 86,000. Government has sanctioned Rs. 30,000 for relief works in the Bhadrachelam taluq of Godavery, where the hill people are beginning to suffer from severe distress.

A CORRECTION.

In connection with his Highness Maharaja Holkar's charities *re* the Famine, a correspondent says :—

(a) The 600 families of blanket weavers have migrated to Indore for good.

(b) The food grain, worth Rs. 16,000, has been sent to Ahmednager, Poona, Sholapore, Nasik, Dhulia, Bhagal Khana and Bundel Khana (and not the weavers as misprinted).

THE RELIEF FUND.

THE following are the minutes of the Proceeding of a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Branch, held at the office of the Board of Revenue on Tuesday, the 16th instant, the Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I. presiding.

1. Reports announcing the formation of Local Committees for Murshidabad, Malda, Bogra, Backergunge, Chitagong, Manbhum and Jalpaiguri, were read and recorded.

2. The Chairman stated that since the last meeting he had, on the application of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, remitted Rs. 10,000 to Palamau, where the need of it was considered urgent. He had also sent Rs. 2,000 to Pabna, Rs. 1,000 additional to Darbhanga, this being the amount of a special gift for that district by Mr. W. A. Brown, and Rs. 2,000 (out of Rs. 5,000 applied for) for the Bhabua sub-division of Shahabad.

The Chairman's action was approved, and it was resolved to give a further grant of Rs. 3,000 to Shahabad.

3. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpur had also asked for Rs. 10,000 to be placed at his disposal for distribution among the other districts of his Division. The Local Committee of Hazaribagh asked for Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of cotton for spinning for issue to distressed ladies of the respectable classes.

A grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for the Commissioner to cover the requirements of Hazaribagh as well as of the other districts.

4. Correspondence with Jessore and the Sonthal Parganas, in which those districts stated that money was not at present required, was read and recorded.

5. Mr. W. Maling Grant, of Bhagalpur, having made a gift of Rs. 1,000 for expenditure in that district, it was ordered that the amount be remmitted there.

6. The Chairman having drawn attention to the refusal by the Central Committee of an offer of 100 cases of Mellin's Food, was decided to ascertain what reply had been sent; unless the Central Committee was negotiating with Messrs. Mellin and Co., it was decided to ascertain whether the proprietors will place the food at the disposal of the Bengal Branch, and, if so, to accept it.

7. A letter from Rev. J. M. Brown was read, asking for a grant-in-aid of his Orphanage at Raneganj.

It was decided to sanction a grant of Rs. 300, representing the cost of 25 inmates, at Rs. 2 per head per mensem for 6 months; and to refer him for the future to the Local Committee.

8. A letter from Rai Isswar Chundra Mittra Bahadur was read, in which he suggests a scheme for employing the agency of the District Charitable Society for the relief of distress in Calcutta.

It was ordered that the writer be thanked for his suggestions, and that the scheme be considered when the necessity arises for it.

9. Correspondence with Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co. and the Magistrate of Nadia, regarding the firm's suggestions to sell rice at less than cost price in the Meherpur Sub-division of Nadia, and to place their mufassal at the service of the Committee for the purpose, was read, and the replies sent approved.

10. Correspondence with Bepin Bihary Ghosh of Bundipur, regarding a collection of rice, and its disposal, was read and recorded.

11. Letter from Dr. C. A. Martin, suggesting that "Educational offerings" be kept separate in the accounts, was read; and it was decided to adopt the suggestion.

12. The draft accounts for the fortnight ending 15th instant, for submission to the Central Committee, were passed.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 5.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ELECTIONS.

"YOUR misfortunes are beginning too early. For the first three years things with a Government should go fairly well. The third year there should be mistakes. The fourth year the country should find they are mistakes. Early in the fifth year should come the crash." These shrewd observations, said to have been used by Lord Beaconsfield to a supporter of Mr. Gladstone's second administration, are applied to the present Government by the friendly critic who in this month's *Fortnightly Review* calls the attention of her Majesty's Ministers to the handwriting on the wall. The three elections decided since the article in question was written add force to his words. The Forfarshire Election came first. There the vacancy was caused by the resignation of the Liberal member under circumstances that, to say the least, could not be considered to tell in favour of his party. The Conservative candidate was a gentleman of great local influence, personally very popular, and, a former representative of the constituency. The Liberal candidate, though a Scotsman and well known as such, is not a Forfarshire man, and he did not enter the field until rather late. Everything seemed to encourage the Conservatives to hope that they might regain the seat. The Liberals were not, at any rate at head-quarters, particularly sanguine. But what was the result of Saturday's polling? Instead of being defeated the Liberal, Captain Sinclair, was returned by a somewhat larger majority than his predecessor secured at the general election. Then came the contest in the Romford division of Essex. This was fought on Monday, and the Conservative majority dropped from upwards of 1,800 in 1885 to 125. The Conservatives were manifestly at a disadvantage in regard to their candidate. The fact that Mr. "Sinclair or Schlesinger," as his opponents described him, was not a naturalized Englishman until a few days before the polling naturally went against him as he was so maladroit as to put the cry "England for the English" very prominently in his programme. He appears to have made money in Australia and to be interested in a Bond-street business. Mr. "Sinclair," said the *Times* in its comments on the Romford election, was a stranger brought in at the last moment, for no apparent reason except that he was a rich man. On Wednesday the struggle between Mr. Dewar, a member of the wealthy family of whiskey distillers, and Mr. Sam Woods, a working man, was decided. Here the Conservative majority in 1895 was even larger than that in the neighbouring district of Romford—being no less than 2,363. Not the most enthusiastic and sanguine Liberal dared to hope that Mr. Woods, admirable specimen though he be of his class and one of nature's gentlemen, would win. Judge of the surprise of the country when it woke up next morning to find that Mr. Woods was member for Walthamstow by a majority of 279. The *Times* describes Mr. Woods' return as startling, and the other Ministerial journals make no attempt to minimise the significance of this extraordinary event. It seems to be generally conceded that one of the causes was the new Education Bill, introduced by Mr. Balfour, relieving voluntary schools from the pressure of rates, abolishing the 17s. 6d. limit and raising the aid grant from 4s. to 5s. per child. The *Times* calls upon Mr. Balfour to shake off his philosophic indifference to the facts of life, and admits without any qualification that the Government have lost a good deal of their popularity; bids them pull themselves together, and finally protests against the too prevalent fashion of selecting men as candidates merely because they can spend money freely. This is almost the same as the *Daily News'* declaration that Mr. Woods' success is a protest against "the insolence of vulgar wealth." The "Manchester Guardian," which is usually sober-minded, says that the Walthamstow election changes the whole face of English politics. However that may be, it is very damaging for Mr. Balfour's waning reputation. Some allowance must be made for their feelings, but it is not without significance that in the lobby last night Conservatives were saying "we shall never do well until Balfour goes and Hicks-Beach is our leader." *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

THE LADIES' BILL.

This has been a week of surprises, not the least of which was the fact that Mr. Faithfull Begg's Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women) Bill was carried in a House of under 400 members by a majority of 71. Mr. Balfour and his brother voted for the Bill, but they only seem to have had the company of one Cabinet Minister, Mr. Ritchie, whom many Conservatives would like to send to the stake for his conduct in regard to the Penrhyn quarry strike. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Mr. Goschen, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Mr. Chaplin, and other prominent members of the Government went against this measure. No Liberal of cabinet rank supported the Bill, which has little or no chance of being passed into law. Indeed, it would not be astonishing when it comes up for third reading, if it ever does, that it should be thrown out. The House of Commons which supports the strongest Government of modern times is certainly doing its best to establish a character for levity. I need hardly say that Mr. J. M. Maclean did not vote for what I advisedly call the Ladies' Bill. Working women do not want it. Both Sir W. Wedderburn and Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree voted with the majority.

THE FAMINE FUND.

The Mansion House Fund has now reached a quarter of a million. That is a matter for congratulation, but the progress of the movement is not so completely successful as could be wished. In London there has been an appreciable lessening of the volume of contributions; but I cannot think that the metropolis has yet given all it can give or means to give. The Provinces are bestirring themselves in all directions. There was a touching incident at Newport, yesterday, where the widowed Princess Henry of Battenberg emerged from her retirement to preside as Governor of the Isle of Wight over a meeting on behalf of the sufferers by the famine. The Duke of York acted as a sympathetic spokesman for his Royal aunt, and the veteran Sir Sam Brown, who is resting in the Isle of Wight on his well-earned laurels, was amongst those who took part in the proceedings. Perhaps the appearance of the Princess and the Duke of York at such a meeting may help to give the Mansion House Fund the fillip of which the Lord Mayor admits it is in need. Alderman Fandel-Phillips, who is a bit of a joker, says he "could paper London" with the advice he has had, but he wants assistance. He does not hide his light under a bushel; he would not be Chief Magistrate of the city if he did. To an interviewer he said some days ago that he had done all he could do, "and mind you it means a good bit." Although the fund requires stimulating it is, he says, considerably ahead of the amount reached in the same length of time twenty years ago. He thinks it "rather singular" that what in his free and easy manner he calls the champion donation should have come from an American. His surprise is shared by many people. But the Lord Mayor's thoughts are not all about disappointing millionaires. "There are," he says, "a great many people, I understand, who would like to give something, but are ashamed to send the small amount which is all they can afford. Now, I want it known, and please tell everybody, that it does not matter how small the sum may be—only let them send something." The Lord Mayor answers a question that many persons have been asking each other privately namely, whether the long lists of subscriptions published in the Press are paid for. Replying to one of the interviewers Mr. Fandel-Philipps said that the cost of collection was about 2 per cent., adding :—"We have to advertise, and advertising is expensive, though some newspapers have been good enough to give us special rates; and on the whole the expense is recouped by the generous donations from newspaper proprietors." He added: "If we were to stop advertising the Fund would drop off at once." It is not everyone who does good by stealth and blushes to find it fame; but the Lord Mayor has had a good many anonymous contributions, some being of quite large amounts. The discussion raised by Lord Kinnaird in the House of Peers, the other night, cannot be regarded as extraordinarily profitable, the most interesting thing said in the debate being the suggestion of Earl Kimberley that officials engaged on Famine duty should not be required to devote too much of their time to the preparation of returns. The leader of the Opposition added that perhaps one of the greatest curses of the administration of India is the enormous amount of paper work now imposed upon Government servants. This is an old complaint of his, and is not without force; but it must be remembered that there is no House of Lords in India in which Indian administrators can explain "viva voce" what they are doing, and if they di dnot present periodical reports as to their work Lord Kimberley would be the first to cry out.

THE NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

I am informed on good authority that Sir Charles Ollivant's appointment to the Bombay Government Council in succession to Mr. H. Mills Birdwood, C.S.I., which appears to have taken almost every one here by surprise is entirely due to the special emergency that has arisen in connection with the outbreak of bubonic fever. In the ordinary course Mr. Justice Jardine would have been selected for a position he is so well fitted to adorn, but Lord George Hamilton considered that at the present moment it was more desirable to have in the Council an officer who had received his training as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay than one taken straight from the bench of the High Court. There is no difference of opinion in London as to the appropriateness of the Secretary of State's choice, and there will probably be none in Bombay. It is admitted on all hands that he greatly distinguished himself as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and he has since interested himself in hygienic matters. He was in England during the sittings of the Seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, was a member of the Committee of the very successful Indian Section of that great Congress, and at one of the meetings gave a most interesting account of the sanitary condition of the capital of the Western Presidency. He has during the past few weeks been constantly consulted by the India Office with reference to the epidemic in Bombay. In these circumstances it is very natural that he should have been invited to return to India, and that although his own inclination was to retire from the service, he should have acceded to so strongly expressed a desire. Of course, it is unfortunate that Sir Charles Ollivant's opportunity should have been to Mr. Justice Jardine's detriment, but no doubt compensation will be found for the latter.

THE BENGALEE SAVANT.

All who are watching with interest the career of Professor Jagadis Chandra Bose, D.Sc., the distinguished young professor of the Presidency College, Calcutta, will be glad to learn that his lecture at the Royal Institution, on Friday night, on "The Polarization of the Electric Ray" has in the opinion of competent judges fully borne out the remarkable prize bestowed upon him at the British Association by Lord Kelvin. The audience contained, besides the usual crowd of fashionable folk, a considerable number of our leading men of science, including Sir James Crichton Browne, who was in the chair, Lord Rayleigh, Professor Dewar, F. R. S., Professor Silvanus Thompson, F. R. S., Professor Armstrong, F. R. S., Sir Frederick Bramwell, F. R. S., Mr. A. Siemens, and others. The scientific journals all comment in favourable terms on Professor Bose's "discourse"—to use the word employed in Albemarle-street—and one of them, the "Electrician," specially notices the ease, accuracy and compactness which the Indian lecturer has conferred upon the Hertzian experimental apparatus. In many ways the lecture, we are told, recalled Mr. Nikola Tesla's memorable discourse of five years ago in which the evident enthusiasm of the individual was as interesting as his experiments. Professor Bose was, however, luckier than Mr. Tesla. Everyone of the former's experiments was a brilliant success. As an instance of Professor Bose's absorption it is mentioned that he was bold enough to calmly remark to a Royal Institution audience at 9-50 p.m. "I will now pass on to the proper subject of my address;" but although he had been speaking for nearly an hour the curiosity of those present never for a moment diminished. The experiments were loudly applauded, the Amazonian portion of the audience as Sir William Harcourt would call them showing the greatest appreciation of the electrical polarising property of "Bradshaw" and of bundles of human hair—not I hasten to explain procured from Yildiz Kiosk. The "Electrical Engineer" points out as worthy of remark that no secret was at any time made to the construction of Professor Bose's apparatus so that it has been open to all the world to adapt it for practical and possibly money-making purposes. The authorities of the Royal Institution were anxious that Professor Bose should say something on Friday night about the desirability of making scientific education or rather education in science more generally available in India, but he wisely stuck to his text, preferring to keep what he has to say about educational matters for the paper he has been invited by the Indian Section of the Society of Arts to read at the Imperial Institute next Thursday. Sir John Lubbock will preside, and an interesting gathering is expected. The Committee of the Northbrook Society which, as everyone knows, is now located at the Imperial Institute, have issued invitations for a conversazione to be held after the meeting. Professor Bose almost immediately returns to India, where he will no doubt receive a cordial welcome especially, from the community on which his successes reflect so much credit.

COLONEL R. G. WOODTHORPE, R.E., C.B.

Colonel Woodthorpe's many friends in Bombay and other parts of India will be glad to hear that he has recovered from his recent illness. He has had a combined attack of fever and influenza in a serious form, I met him in Pall Mall the other day looking rather pulled down and thin, but in his customary cheerful spirits and looking forward to exchanging the abominable climate of England for that of the Riviera.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

Side by side with the truly alarming avowal by a Mr. William Clarke, editor of a publication which nobody in India has probably ever heard of, *The Progress Review*, that he disbelieves in British rule in India altogether, there is in *India* for February a rather angry—perhaps excusably angry—article by Sir William Wedderburn under the heading "The History of a Crime." The "crime" referred to is the unhappy fate of his once much discussed scheme of agricultural banks. Sir William recapitulates the facts connected with the abortive negotiations of fifteen years ago, and adds that to this day he does not know whose hand struck the fatal blow. All he can say is that "as it entered the portals of the India Office it was stabbed in the dark." Sir William is anxious that Lord George Hamilton should turn informer. The hon. Baronet proposes to ask the Secretary of State "whether he is aware that in the year 1884 the Viceroy in Council submitted to the India Office a proposal for the establishment of an agricultural bank near Poona, as an effective means of relieving the heavily indebted ryots, which proposal received the hearty support of both ryots and money-lenders; that the Bombay Government was willing to conduct the experiment; that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce memorialised the Secretary of State in its favour; but that the Secretary of State, after long delay, ultimately withheld his sanction: and whether he will state for what reasons and upon what expert advice he refused to permit an experiment unanimously recommended by the Government of India as being advocated on purely disinterested grounds and as likely to be of incalculable benefit to the whole country."

But is Sir William Wedderburn quite sure that the scheme was "done to death" at the India Office? At any rate, on the valuable discussion that took place at the Society of Arts in 1892 on the re-organisation of "Agricultural credit" doubts were expressed by one distinguished speaker Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, as to whether the Secretary of State was so much to blame as Sir W. Wedderburn had endeavoured to make out and another high authority—Sir Charles Bernard—pointed out that Lord Kimberley invited the submission of a revised scheme from India and added "but as yet such is the difficulty of the subject no revised scheme has been matured." Unless the scheme has been matured since then it would seem that the dreadful deed described in such vehement terms was not enacted in the India Office at Whitehall but in Government Place in Calcutta.

MR. E. R. JARDINE'S CASE.

Sir W. Wedderburn has given notice that he will next Thursday ask the Secretary of State for India, whether he will inquire from the Government of India why no reply has been sent to a memorial, dated 29th November 1895, from Mr. E. R. Jardine, Deputy Post-master of Bombay, regarding his claim to exchange compensation: And, whether he is aware that Mr. Jardine, on the ground of his English domicile, drew compensation up to 30th November 1894; that the compensation was then stopped without any reason being assigned; that Mr. Jardine's father possessed an English domicile, as holding Her Majesty's commission; and that his brother, M. A. J. A. Jardine, District Police Superintendent in Burma, and Mr. W. F. Jardine, Assistant Collector of Salt in Bombay, whose status is exactly the same as his, are allowed without objection, to draw their compensation allowance.

THE WEEK'S DEATH ROLL.

Duchesse de Montpensier, sister of Queen Isabella and mother of Comtesse de Paris.

Earl of Kinnoull, who sat in the House of Lords as Baron Hay and whose heir Lord Hay of Kinfauns is in the Black Watch.

Lady Halford, widow of Sir Henry Halford, who died less than a month ago.

General A. B. Little, who served with distinction in the Mutiny and in the Abyssinian campaign; General H. B. Turner, R.E., who obtained first commission twelve years before the Queen came to the throne; Colonel W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., who was formerly British Agent at the Gaekwar's Court; Mr. Charles Harris, theatrical manager and brother of the late Sir Augustus Harris; Dr. James Ellison, Surgeon to the Royal Household at Windsor; Baron de Soubeyran, French financier; Frederick Martini inventor of the rifle of that name.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain M. De Horne, with the English mails of the 5th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 7-30 p.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Balston, Miss	Johnson, Mr J'L
Belchey, Mr W	Langford, Mr G F
Daunt, Miss	Maitland, Mr F
Furness, Miss	Querifel, Mrs and Miss
Gillespie, Mrs	Woodward, Mr J T
Greavess, Mrs child and infant	

FROM BRINDISI.

Borrodaile, Surg-Capt	Leigh, Major H P
Beveridge, Surg-Capt	Maconochy, Mr
Carter, Mr R S	Rogers, Mr A E
Duncan, Mr J	Reade, Surg-Maj
Lawson, Dr	Sydney, Major, Hon A

FROM ADEN.

Ferris, Lt-Col and Mrs W B	Hobday, Maj-Genl
Gambetta, Khan Bahadur D	Westropp, Capt G R C

A FABLE FROM ÆSOP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. Walker, without a doubt pinks the bull's eye in his exposure of the frailties of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, but I for one am not such a Jack-o'-dreams as to forget the weakness of human nature, and approve of the Five-Mile-Act which he suggests. If the trains of the R.-M. Railway cannot, in fact, attain a vaster velocity than this pitiful *ne-plus-ultra* of five or six miles, then indeed, as the swan of Stratford-on-Avon sings, "If true 'tis pity, pity 'tis 'tis true," but it would undoubtedly be a great confusion of weakness to admit this thing. If the manager would consent to this, he should *ex-post-facto* become a laughing-stock in the hands of society.

Now, when a man sits in the train at Khandwa, he has at least rosy expectations of reaching Indore before midnight, and his family members are thereby consoled. On the whole, I would advise the manager to adhere to his curriculum with great stickiness, for we generally find that the person who is insensible to feelings of self-respect, becomes in the end the jack of all trades and master of none.—Yours, &c.,

Indore. F. A.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to add my testimony to that of Walker in your issue of February 17. The justification of a railway's existence is, I believe, the convenience of the public. When it ceases to consult that, it ceases to have a "raison d'etre." Judged by this standard the R.-M. Railway has not only ceased to have a "raison d'etre," but has established a very fair claim to be dealt with as a public nuisance. I do not know who is responsible for the state of things at present obtaining on the R.-M. system, whether it is the manager or the directors, nor do I know to whom, unless it be to the Press, an appeal lies against the present condition of self-satisfied incapacity which mocks at engagements and tramples on obligations. We all know the disability which attaches to a corporation in the matter of present correction and future salvation, but if the "vox dei" is helpless in the matter, perhaps the "vox populi" will make itself heard, and, with your excellent paper for a mouth-piece, persist in reiterating complaints, till it puts an end to a system in which the time-table is an insult to common sense, and the one thing systematic is the indifference manifested to the convenience of the public.—Yours, &c.,

PERSISTE VIATOR.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE hired transport Dunera leaves England on her last outward voyage on the 24th instant.

THE 1st Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles have been selected to find the detachment for Simla during the ensuing summer.

IT has been ruled that a Surgeon-Captain or Lieutenant in medical charge of a Native Regiment is not entitled to passage for a charger when moving on duty.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, leaves Bombay on the 20th February on a tour of inspection of the Sind and Quetta Districts and the Zhob Valley, returning to Poona 2nd April.

THE following arrive per hired transport Victoria due Bombay 18th. February :—1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment.—24 Officers, 915 men, 20 women and 32 children. 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment.—1 Captain, 158 men, 1 woman and 2 children. 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.—1 Subaltern. 50 men, 1 woman and 3 children. 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.—1 Captain and 150 men.

THE undermentioned officers have passed the examination prescribed in Appendix VIII, Queen's Regulations, and are tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent command of Native regiment :—Major W. G. Mansel, 7th Bengal Infantry a Captain (Tempy. Major) F. Wyllie, 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent; Captain (Tempy. Major) J. W. B. Meade, 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent; Captain (Tempy. Major) W. H. Lewin, 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent; Captain (Tempy. Major) C. H. Macdonald, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent; Major E. C. M Lushington 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 20.

10½ p.m. — 73·6

SUNDAY.—FEBRUARY 21.

6 a.m.	70·1
10 a.m.	76·4
2 p.m.	80·6
4 p.m.	79·3

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	1	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	1	1
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	1	3
	Esplanade	1	1
B	Mandvie	1	1
	Chukla	0	0
	Oomarkhari	2	0
	Dongri	4	2
C	Market	0	2
	Dhobi Talao	1	0
	Panaswady	4	3
	Bhuleshwar	0	1
	Khara Talao	1	1
	Kumbharwada	4	2
D	Khetwady	4	2
	Girgaum	4	6
	Cowpatty	0	0
	Walkeshwar	3	2
	Mahalakshmi	16	4
E	Mazagon	9	4
	Tarwady	9	4
	2nd Nagpada	4	1
	Kamatipura	0	0
	Tardeo	2	6
	Byculla	5	10
	First Nagpada	0	1
F	Parel	10	5
	Sewri	2	1
	Sion	4	6
G	Mahim	13	12
	Worli	3	8
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	1
Parsee Hospital		0	4
Jain Hospital		0	1
Arthur Road Hospital		0	8
St. George's Hospital		0	1
Hindu Hospital		0	6
Servants' Hospital		0	2
	Total	109	112

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 233.

THE TOTAL MORTALITY.

The following statement showing the total deaths between 6 a.m. of Saturday, the 20th February, to 6 a.m., 21st February, has been sent us for publication :—

		Total.
A	Colaba	5
	Fort, Southern	3
	Fort, Northern	2
	Esplanade	0
B	Mandvi	6
	Chukla	8
	Umarkhadi	9
	Dongri	11
C	Market	2
	Dhobi Talao	17
	Bhuleshwar	6
	Khara Talao	15
D	Chowpatty	5
	Malabar Hill	7
	Cumballa Hill	8
	Khetwadi	13
E	Mazagon	16
	Tadwadi	1
	Kamatipura	24
	New Nagpada	6
	Byculla	29
F	Parel	13
	Matoonga	4
G	Mahim	13
	Worli	13
	Total	236

ENTIRE SUSPENSION OF PILGRIMAGE.

The following *Gazette of India* (Extraordinary) was issued, on Saturday afternoon, by the Home Department :—

"The question of the suspension of pilgrimages to the Hedjaz having been under consideration, the Government of India and her Majesty's Government have now come to the conclusion that in consequence of the strong opinions of all European Governments, including Turkey, regarding the danger of plague being communicated to Europe, it is impossible to meet their demands by any measure short of the suspension of pilgrimages for the time being. The Governor-General-in-Council is therefore pleased (under section 2, sub-section 1, Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897) to order that pilgrimages to the Hedjaz shall be altogether suspended for the current season.

SCIENCE AND THE PLAGUE.

THE ANTI-TOXIN AND THE PROTECTIVE SERUM.

It will be seen by reference to our leader columns that the anti-toxin long in preparation by Professor Haffkine has at length reached the stage in which it may be largely used in cases that are not moribund. The stables at Sewree for the sixty-five animals under treatment will be enlarged to afford accommodation for five hundred others. The treatment neither hurts nor harms the horses. They enjoy perfect health and improve in condition. In England, France, and Germany horses which are rendered immune for the production of the diptheric toxin did work every day on street and road as usual.

The preventive serum for inoculation against the plague has been so successful that the Municipal Commissioner, on the recommendation of Dr. Weir, has sanctioned the renting of a large building in a convenient position in the Native town for the gratuitous inoculation of all comers. Over a thousand men, women, and children of all races and classes have been already inoculated, and the number increases from day to day.

THE BYCULLA CLUB.

A number of members of the Byculla Club were, yesterday, inoculated by Professor Haffkine. A good many of the servants of the club and of members residing there, encouraged by the example of their masters, were also inoculated at the same time.

SANITARY SUPERVISION AT COORLA.

Professor Muller visited Coorla and the neighbourhood, yesterday, with a view to seeing if the road was much utilised by persons wishing to leave Bombay without examination. He found that Surgeon-Major Anderson, who is on Plague duty in Coorla and the districts around, had erected a chowki at a convenient position commanding the causeway, and had there stationed six men to examine people travelling by road

every one, informing the owner that until he had made it a sanitary dwelling he would not be allowed to take in tenants. The examination at Cocria throws some doubt on the assumption that there is an exodus by road which makes a formidable addition to that by rail and steamer.

We are informed by the Health Officer that he has received no reports and has made no personal observations which would at all support the statement that the epidemic has assumed the form of the Black Plague.

On Saturday three patients were discharged as cured from the St. George's Hospital and two were admitted suffering from the malady, one of whom, a Portuguese, died yesterday morning. Two fresh cases were admitted yesterday, one of them being only of a suspicious nature. The patient has been kept under observation.

The premises at Grant Road which have been prepared for the purposes of a dispensary are now ready for use. The three sheds have been temporarily unroofed to let in the sunlight and air, and have been lime-washed and otherwise disinfected. It is to be used only as a dispensary at first, but if need be it can be readily converted into a hospital capable of accommodating 100 patients. The dispensary is in charge of Dr. McCabe Dallas, who also has the Sahebs Servants' hospital under his care. In the latter institution there were on Saturday five patients. A few of those who have been admitted have been discharged cured. Unfortunately most of the servants attacked are not sent to the hospital until they are in a moribund condition.

Two more policemen doing duty in E and D Divisions were attacked with the malady on Saturday.

About 900 persons left Bombay on Saturday morning by sea for their native places.

THE DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS FROM BOMBAY.

The special train conveying the pilgrims now staying in Bombay to Nasik will start this morning at 8 o'clock from the Victoria Terminus. According to previous arrangements, the train was to leave yesterday morning from the Byculla station, but owing to the accommodation not being quite ready at Nasik, the departure has been postponed till this morning. The pilgrims will be marched off through the different parts of the city and taken into the Victoria Terminus station through the Northern gate near the Salvation Army Head Quarters. They will be entrained in the special which will be kept in readiness and which will consist of one composite first-second class carriage and several third class carriages. Inspectors Wilson and Gannon, sixteen men of the armed police and twelve of the foot police, will go in charge of the pilgrims. A detachment of one hundred rank-and-file of the Second Royal Dublin Fusiliers, under the command of Captain G. Downing and two Lieutenants, will also accompany the pilgrims. Surgeon-Captain Street will be the medical officer in charge. The special is expected to reach Nasik at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. After the pilgrims have been detrained, they will be marched off under the police and military guards named to their camp, which has been erected near Chichli village at the River Darna, about two miles from the Nasik station. Amongst the would-be Hedjas there are a number of women and children. The police and the military escort will remain at the camp as long as the pilgrims are detained there. It is at present understood that they will be encamped for ten days, and if no case of bubonic fever occurs amongst them during that period, they will be despatched to their homes. The police and military escort will not return to Bombay until after their departure from Nasik.

THE DEMOLITION OF THE MARINE LINES.

The District and Garrison after orders issued on Saturday by General Gatacre contained the following notification :—"The destruction of certain insanitary tenements in the Marine Lines having been ordered by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay under the Epidemic Diseases Act, and the services of Military being requested for their demolition, the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, is directed to proceed with the work with all despatch and should place himself in communication with Officers Commanding the 21st and 22nd Bombay Infantry regarding the necessary working parties, who are to be paid at such economical rates as may be decided on, having due regard to the nature of the duty."

This order relates, of course, exclusively to the military bungalows. In regard to the civil bungalows, eight in number, owned by Government, a Committee has been appointed consisting of three Civil Surgeons stationed in the city and of engineers of the P. W. D., to report to the Government of Bombay upon their condition. If the report is unfavourable as to any dwelling it will be demolished ; should that extreme measure not be considered necessary many a sanitary improvement will be called for, and the servants' quarters will in each case be unreservedly condemned. Committees similarly composed of the respective civil surgeons and the executive engineers, P.W.D., have been appointed to report on the condition of Government bungalows both at Poona and Karachi with a view to their demolition if necessary.

The work of demolition in the Marine Lines was actively proceeded with on Saturday, five bungalows being dismantled of their roofs, and the material burnt on the maidan.

THE PAREL CONVALESCENT HOME.

The arrangements for the six ladies, who volunteered their services for the Auxiliary Hospital at Parel Government House, have now been completed, and over sixty patients have been admitted in the convalescent home. Some female patients were admitted yesterday, and are being nursed by the ladies from St. Joseph's Convent. The inmates speak very highly of the management, and assert that they could not be more comfortably placed or better looked after.

BRITISH OFFICERS FOR SERVICE.

The following officers of the British Army Medical Department and the Indian Medical department were selected for service in Bombay in connection with the bubonic plague :—Surgeon-Major W. L. Reade, now at Ashton-under-Lyne ; Surgeon Captain W. W. Beveridge, now at Devonport ; and Surgeon-Captain A. L. Borradaile, now at Colchester. The Indian Medical Service men, who have been recalled from leave, and two of whom left London last evening to catch the India at Brindisi, are Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel W. M'Conaghy, M. D., Surgeon-Major David C. Davidson, Surgeon-Major Walter P. Carson, and Surgeon-Major W. H. Burke. Other officers will go out as required. The British Army medical officers have been lent to the Indian authorities, and each volunteered for the service. In the meantime the home authorities are taking every step to prevent our ports in the South of England from letting in the plague. The Local Government Board has sent its medical officers, Dr. Thomson, Dr. Bulstrode, and Dr. Reece, to the London Docks, Southampton, and Bristol, respectively, and these will instruct the sanitary authorities and the port and harbour authorities what to do in the case of a ship coming in with Indian cargo or passengers. These officers will next week visit other ports, and continue these visitations for the next three or four weeks.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Dr. Pollen, accompanied by Mr. Heaton, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, went, on Friday evening, round some of the most afflicted parts of the Khara Talao and Bhoiwada wards. In the course of their rounds they visited buildings which though they abutted on the public road, showed in their interiors a squalor and noisome darkness whither it would be no exaggeration to say that the beneficent rays of the sun had never penetrated since the construction of the dwelling. Having a respectable appearance from the public road the interior arrangements of some of these houses consisted of nothing more than cowdung-paved bamboo floors and wattle and daub partitions. After visiting many affected houses in these quarters, the officials left the quarter near upon sunset.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

A correspondent who is familiar with most of the phases of the present fight against the plague writes to recommend that the ambulance vans of the Municipality should be rendered more comfortable for patients by the substitution of cushioned rubber tyres for the iron ones now used which jar a good deal upon the nerves of the sufferers. He also suggests that the van should be made more comfortable inside by the insertion of an air bed, so fitted in as to be capable of being drawn out when necessary. Our correspondent points out that these improvements could be made in a day or two, and he believes they would contribute not a little to the chances of recovery.

THE INSPECTION OF HOUSES.

With the exception of a brief interval for rest on a Sunday afternoon Dr. Jennings spends nearly the whole of his time during daylight in inspecting houses *seriatim* with a view to ascertain their sanitary defects. Dr. Jennings has almost completed this work so far as the Naoroji Hill district is concerned, and is now engaged on the inspection of Kazi Syed Street in Mandvie. Occasionally for purposes of consultation he is accompanied by Dr. Kirtikar, but that officer's principal work in the supervision of the house to house visitation of the Medical Officers is for another purpose viz. that of ascertaining whether plague cases are being concealed. In both branches of inquiry there is a general tendency to withhold information by the inmates of dwellings. But often some inkling of the truth is obtained from neighbours. When Dr. Jennings comes to a house securely bolted and barred and is informed by the bystanders that everyone has been away for weeks and that it is not possible to get the key, he finds it a good plan to solemnly take the names and addresses of his informants and to express a hope that they may be helped by an invisible power. This has the effect invariably of leading to the prompt discovery of someone with the key and when the examination of the house is made it is generally found that there was good cause for reticence on the part of people desirous of seeing the houses remain as they are. In those rare cases in which no key can be obtained, Dr. Jennings has the power under the new rules to obtain forcible entrance in company with two members of the police force who are required to take an inventory of the contents of the rooms. Of course the time occupied in the inspection differs a good deal according to the size of the tenement, but on an average ten minutes suffices for the practised eye of the inspecting officer to draw conclusions as to the fitness for human habitation of each dwelling. In houses where undoubted dampness is found, the cutting off of the water-supply is ordered, and stand-pipes in the street are substituted. An unfailing sign that this step is necessary is the presence of a cow or other domestic animal within the tenements. The cutting off of the indoor water-supply in such cases usually leads to the abatement of the nuisance caused by the presence of such animals in houses constructed for human habitation alone, since the owners cannot conveniently carry enough water from the stand pipes to their homes to supply the needs of beast as well as man. Some dwellings have to to be condemned as totally unfit for human habitation, but in most cases a few structural alterations are regarded as sufficient to put the place in order. In such instances the premises are subsequently inspected by the Engineering Department in order to ascertain whether the requisite improvements can be carried out. Very often however the changes needed are simple in character, consisting merely of opening out of windows here and there, the proper ventilation of latrines and so on. Notices can now be served on the owners requiring them to have uninhabitable dwellings vacated by order of the Municipal Commissioner, the need for Magisterial process having been dispensed with under the new rules.

RANGOON AND BOMBAY SHIPPING.

The following telegram has been received by the Chairman of the Trust from the Port Commissioners, Rangoon :—"Kindly impress on agents of all vessels leaving Bombay for Rangoon expediency of fumigating cargo and passengers during voyage."

THE CAUSE OF INCREASE IN CASES.

With regard to the daily increase in recent mortality in the city, Dr. Pollen, Collector of Bombay, would like to notify that the apparent increase is in some measure probably due to the strict examination of passengers at the railways and bunders and the consequent prevention of the departure of the plague-stricken. If the examinations are properly conducted persons afflicted by plague cannot leave the city as heretofore, and the returns showing plague cases and deaths must thus naturally somewhat increase. This increase does not necessarily mean that the plague is claiming more victims, but merely that sufferers are not allowed to pass beyond the municipal circumference, and that if they are doomed to die—they die in the city and not in the suburbs or in their remote village houses as formerly. Surgeon-Major MaCartie and his staff of Surgeon-Captains and Lady Doctors are doing excellent service. The strain upon them at times is very severe indeed.

THE EPIDEMIC IN THANA.

A Thana correspondent states that dead rats have been found in half-a-dozen different places. Three or four deaths took place during last week, the cases appearing to have originated in Thana itself. The Civil Surgeon of Thana is to be vested with the powers which Government have temporarily granted to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. When thousands of Bombay residents are sojourning at Thana, there is reason to hope that the necessary measures for checking the epidemic will be adopted from the beginning. Sheds have been erected for sufferers from the plague, but the Parsee residents will have to look about for the erection of special accommodation for themselves, as Parsee patients would not find the sheds suited to their wants and habits ; and the popular Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Framroz Ardasir Moos, would be willing to assist them in the object. Khan Saheb Noorkhan Samsherkhan, Messrs. Cowasjee Divecha, Nowrojee Jamsetjee Antia, and other members of the general committee of the Local Board go daily round the different divisions of the town, and look to their sanitary requirements, thus setting an example which might with advantage be followed by members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

POONA.

Our Poona correspondent, under date February 19, wires :—

Four cases occurred to-day in the city and proved fatal. The total cases up to date are 213 and 199 deaths. In the plague hospital two deaths occurred, making a total up to date of 211 cases and 139 deaths.

Mr. Rand, lately appointed by Government to assist the Collector, arrived yesterday and visited the city municipal office, and also some parts of the city. A scare occurred in the cantonment to-day, owing to the authorities removing not only plague patients to hospital but also healthy relatives of patients to the segregation camp. A female relative of a patient was enciente, and the shock of removal caused miscarriage. Another old man similarly treated caught fever.

The City Municipal Office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Friday, show the following results :—

Imported	0
Local	4

Paths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Rawiwar	2	2
Sukerwar	2	2
Total	4	4
Total up to date	213	199

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 24 hours show the following results :—

Imported	0
Local	0

Locality	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague Hospital	2	1
Total up to date	211	139

Out of the two cases at the plague hospital one was from the city and the other belonged to the Cantonment of Poona.

THE PARSEE SPECIAL HOSPITAL.

The total subscriptions up to date to the fund of the Parsee special hospital amount to Rs. 19,342-8-3. Mr. Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Coachbuilder, near the Two Tanks, has presented to the hospital a special carriage for conveying sufferers from their residences to the hosptial ; and Mr. Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Cooper has likewise presented a horse and harness for the same purpose.

THE BOYS OF THE PARSEE ORPHANAGE.

Thanks to the generous-hearted Parsee lady, Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, the children of the Jamsetjee Petit Orphanage have at last been removed from Lal Baugh, Parel, to the sheds erected for their accommodation at Jehabordee. From the Golwad railway station, they marched in fours, under their respective teachers, in soldier-like fashion to Jehabordee. The sea shores there resounded with the mirthful cries of the children while at play. Many Parsees visit the sheds to hear the little ones while at their morning and evening prayers, especially the latter, when much interest is manifested by the spectators. Dr. Masani looks carefully after the health of the children.

SIR D. M. PETIT, BART., AT OODWARA.

Sir D. M. Petit has gone to Oodwara during the last few days to pray at the most ancient fire-temple which exists there. He ordered a high jusson ceremony to be performed the other day in the fire-temple for the disappearance of the epidemic in Bombay, in which the leading men of Oodwara as well as some ladies and the fugitives from Bombay and other places took part. At the conclusion of the religious part of the ceremonies, the chief high priest, Dustoor Khursedji Minocherjee, delivered a sermon, and concluded with a special prayer for the improvement of the public health and for Divine blessings upon Sir Dinshaw and his family. This was the second jusson ordered by the Baronet at his own expense, and at the close of the proceedings he distributed money to the priests.

THE EPIDEMIC AT NOWSAREE.

In all 25 persons infected with the plague in Bombay travelled to Nowsaree, 20 of whom died, 3 have recovered, while 2 are still under treatment. Out of the 25 sufferers, 16 were removed to the special hospital, 10 of them being Parsees. Of these 10 Parsees, 5 died, 3 recovered, and 2 are under treatment.

THE PEOPLE OF MIRAJ CRY OUT.

The following is the text of a remarkable telegram which has been sent to his Excellency the Governor by some of the citizen of Miraj :—"All passengers except first-class, arriving at or overriding Sangli station from "up" direction are removed by State authorities to their quarantine from the railway station and kept there four days. They do not allow passengers to proceed or go back by train even while within the railway compound. Quarantine huts covered with bamboo matting ; sun and cold unbearable ; people falling sick ; ample provisions unobtainable ; merchants suffering great loss ; Political Agent, Kolhapur states 'must undergo' ; kindly move him on subject. Such quarantine not imposed within British territory : solicit reply."

VISITORS TO THE HOSPITALS.

A Correspondent writes :—Mrs. Birdwood and Dr. Pollen, Collector of Bombay, on Thursday morning visited the Arthur Road and the Parel Bubonic Fever Hospitals, and found the latter being got ready for patients. Some of the arrangements in progress seemed perhaps more suitable for a military than a civil hospital, but the fine airy and capacious mansion is eminently suited for a convalescent home. Small and neat temporary hospitals of which the one erected at Mazagon by the Port Trust is in every way a perfect type seem the best for the treatment of a contagious and infectious epidemic such as the bubonic pestilence has now undoubtedly become. The chairman of the Port Trust and the Chief Engineer, Mr. Squires, deserve credit for having shown what can be efficiently done at small cost to meet the present emergent infectious hospital wants of this afflicted city. Clean, well-kept, and open but at the same time snug and comfortable hospitals of the kind provided by the Port Trust would do much to dissipate the terror with which hospitals generally are regarded by the timid and distrustful native population. A temporary hospital on the model of the Port Trust Hospital at inspecting Railway stations and Bundars would prove no small boon to the plague stricken passengers who are from time to time put back by the inspecting medical staff, and it is to be hoped such hospitals will be speedily provided.

CHARCOAL FUMES.

Mr. F. Prestage writes from Simla to a contemporary :—"Noticing that the go-ahead authorities in Karachi are burning bonfires at the corners of streets to check plague, refreshes my memory that some 40 years ago I heard Richardson, then the Boards of Health leading Sanitary Engineer in England, remark that Birmingham in the Board of Health maps was indicated as a free town in England from cholera, whilst Salisbury was the worst and he attributed it to the "Brums" getting plenty of smoke whilst Salisbury is free of it. It appears to me our Karachi friends might with advantage go further and establish a very pucka smoke cordon between their Sudder Bazaar and the cantonments by having a barrier of charcoal pits burning between the two places. The railway authorities should in their own interests run in free of cost wood and charcoal burners from the interior to near the barrier, and no harm would be done, if no good? The total cost would not be great, for the charcoal would sell well *in situ*. The trial might ease the noble duty now being done by our medicos under stress of circumstances.

THE PROGRESS OF THE INOCULATION TREATMENT.

Between January 10 and February 16, the following persons were inoculated against the plague with Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph :—

Hindus—Brahmans 40, other castes 210, total 250 ; Parsees 222 ; European Christians 124, Native Christians 28, total 152 ; Mahomedans 74 ; Jews 6 ; grand total 704. Of this number 66 persons have been inoculated by Dr. Murphy, Deputy Health Officer ; and 21 by Surgeon-Major Dimmock, Professor of the Grant Medical College ; 170 were inoculated at the Byculla Jail, and 447 at the Petit Laboratory, Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

The subjoined report by Dr. Haffkine has been forwarded by the Standing Committee to the Corporation :—

In view of the urgency of the case, I have the honour to communicate the following information concerning the outbreak of plague in H.M.'S House of Correction, Byculla, where a considerable portion of inmates had volunteered to undergo the prophylactic treatment, and where the first observations on the effect of the treatment have been collected. Between the 23rd and 29th of January last 9 cases of plague have occurred in the jail, of which 5 proved fatal, the population at the beginning of the outbreak numbering 345 souls. The prophylactic treatment has been applied on the 30th January, 154 inmates, out of a total 337, volunteering to be inoculated. In the forenoon of the day of inoculation 6 new patients have been admitted to the Hospital suffering from plague ; of these 3 proved fatal. The inoculations were applied in the afternoon. One of the inoculaed, Keshow Amar Shanker, prisoner No. 672, had at the time of inoculation a painful gland in the left groin ; two others, Abdool Karim, No. 1356, and Govind Pandoo, No. 1222 developed painful glands in the left axilla the same evening. These three cases have also proved fatal. On the first day after inoculation there were amongst 177 non-inoculated prisoners 2 cases, of which proved fatal ; amongst 151 inoculated 1 case rapidly improved and recovered. On the second day after inoculation there was amongst 172 non-inoculated. 1 case which proved fatal ; amongst the inoculated—*nil*. On the third day after the inoculation there was amongst 173 non noculated 1 case which proved fatal ; amongst 146 inoculated *nil*. On the fifth day after inoculation there was amongst 171 non-inoculated 1 case which proved fatal ; amongst 146 inoculated—*nil*. On the sixth day after inoculation there was amongst 169 non-inoculated 1 case which proved fatal ; amongst the inoculated—*nil*. On the seventh day after inoculation there were amongst 169 non-inoculated 5 cases, of which 1 proved fatal ; amongst 146 inoculated, there was one case, who is alive. Since the 6th instant no more cases have occurred in the jail. The following is a tabulated form of the occurrences :—From the 23rd to the 29th January, 1897, there were amongst the non-inoculated 9 cases, of which 5 proved fatal. The following day, 30th January was the day of inoculation. On the forenoon and before inoculation, there were 6 cases amongst the non-inoculated of which 3 proved fatal ; in the afternoon and after inoculation there were 3 cases amongst the inoculated which proved fatal. From the 31st January, the first day after inoculation, to the 6th instant, the seventh day after inoculation, there were amongst the non-inoculated 12 cases of which 6 proved fatal, in an average daily strength of 173 non-inoculated ; amongst the inoculated there were 6 cases, with an average daily strength of 148 inoculated. The experience gained by the observation in this jail tends to show :—(1.) That the injection of 3 cen. of the prophylactic seems to be sufficient to effect the desired protection, no repetition of inoculation being necessary to arrest the disease during an existing epidemic. (2.) That the prophylactic is powerless to arrest the symptoms of plague a ready started, or which develop in a few hours, but there is the possibility of its influencing the disease in the inoculation period, in individuals infected three or four days previously. (3.) That the time necessary for the plague prophylactic to produce the protective effect is shorter than in any preventive treatment known, this period being in the anti-cholera inoculation of 4 days, in vaccination against small-pox of 7 days, in the inoculation against anthrax of 12 days, in the inoculation against rabies of 15 days, and in the present treatment, apparently less than 1 day. (4.) The question remains open as to how long will the inoculated persons remain proof against the disease, and therefore, in order to ensure the probability of a more lasting effect, it is advisable to apply repeated inoculation with doses higher than the above mentioned. The above conclusions are temporary, and refer only to the teaching of the particular outbreak in question. There remains fully the possibility of the future experience compelling us to modify the above conclusions though I am unable to abstain from expressing my hope that the general bearing of the results, as above detailed, will remain unshaken. The inoculations in the Byculla Jail have been made possible owing to the enlightened efforts of Dr. Murphy, Deputy Health Officer of the Ward ; Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, Medical Officer in charge of the Jail ; Mr. Hall, Superintendent, and Dr. King, on medical duty in the Jail, and of a number of Professors and students of the Grant Medical College, who volunteered to be inoculated in front of the prisoners in order to show them an example.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES AT INDORE.

At a meeting of the Indore Committee, held under the presidentship of Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte on the 16th inst., it was decided to place 50 additional lavatories at the heads of important streets with a sufficient water-supply to flush them. Captain Khubtal Prasad, the Superintendent of the City Police, proposed the erection of new public conveniences on the river side and in the environs of the city, and Kodhia Ghat, Devas Ghat, Hattipala, Khedapati, and Pilakhai were the localities selected for the purpose. Dr. Bramhanikar's proposal to invite influential residents of the city to the meeting was much appreciated, as it would tend to smooth matters by avoiding any misunderstanding among the citizens and unnecessary alarm. Rao Saheb Gupte suggested that as desired by the station-master the strength of the Police Guard there be increased. (carried unanimously. His proposal to invite the members of the committee to deliver public lectures in different localities to educate the masses so as to create confidence in the measures under progress met with approbation. Mr. Dr. Bramhanikar's suggestion the Hospital Assistants posted at the Railway station were allowed conveyance charges from the funds of the Committee. His proposal to registerat the police stations the names of all arrivals from affected localities, and to insist on their remaining in-doors for 10 days during the incubation period produced some mirth as well as serious and well-balanced discussion, and ended with a resolution that cautious steps be taken in that direction by the police, avoiding over-zealous intrusion on personal private rights. Dr. Brahmanikar's next proposal provided for the free and liberal supply of disinfectants to the poorer classes and for renewing the system introduced by Rao Saheb Gupte of throwing large quantities of disinfectants into gutters and cesspools during the cholera epidemic of 1892, was much appreciated and passed without a dissentient voice. Rao Saheb Gupte next proposed that the kuchra (street stable, and cow-shed sweepings) used by the Municipality in reclaiming portions of the river banks in the city be burnt *in situ* with the addition of a sufficient quantity of dammer and sulphur, and that the fire engines be kept ready to check sudden conflagrations (carried unanimously). On the 18th instant another meeting was held when the chair was occupied by Rao Saheb K. G Acharia, during Mr. Gupte's absence on urgent duty for half-an-hour. The principal work done was the reading of the proceedings of the former meetings to the seven members of the Sub-Committee who have volunteered to inspect the seven sub-divisions or wards of the city and explaining the details of procedure to be adopted by them (the Official volunteers).

DAMAUN.

Some days ago the death of Bhugwan Narron, a carpenter residing in Katheria, in Lower Damaun who came from Bombay and died here from bubonic fever, was communicated to you, and since then were also reported the deaths of two of his corpse-bearers and a female relative who had come into close contact with him. A third corpse-bearer however, being frightened at the fate of his two companions fled from this place and went to Bilimora, where two days ago he died of the malady. The cartman who drove the said Bhugwan Narron from Vapi to Damaun also died two days ago at Vapi of bubonic fever. There has been no fresh case of bubonic fever here for some days, and in view of the fact that a person coming to Damaun from Bombay has to undergo examination at Palghur, then at Damaun Road station, and again at Dabel, it is hoped no fresh cases will be imported here.

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

	Rs.
Sum previously subscribed	7,053
The Zoroastrians of Aden, collected at a Jasun ceremony (through Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwala and Bros	450
Mr Pestonjee Shapurjee Nariawala, in memory of his two sisters, Bai Soonabai and Hirabai Shapurjee Nariawala (Doolal Lodge)	20
Messrs Curseljee Bomanjee and Co	25
Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit (second donation) ..	1,000
Mr Curseljee Sorabjee Wadia	5
Mr Limjibhoy Manockjee Parakh, in memory of his maternal uncle Mr Cowasjee Palonjee Chowna ...	20
Mr D B Lam, in memory of his dear mother	15
Bai Dhunbaiji Curseljee Madan	15
Mr Temurus Dinshaw Anklesaria, in pious memory of Mr Furdoon Temurus Anklesaria	10
	8,623

PESTILENCE : A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I venture to make a suggestion in connection with the plague in Bombay, as it is a matter that concerns everyone of us. To eradicate the disease from Bombay, under the present circumstances, since the disinfecting and other sanitary measures adopted have not been found entirely effectual to check the progress of the scourge, electrifying the atmosphere of the Bombay town by firing small canon in its different parts might be worth a trial, as it has a tendency likewise to create ozone in the atmosphere, which is destructive to bacterial germs. *A good thunderstorm is known to annihilate cholera from places.* The cleaning out of the drains of the whole town will of course have to be undertaken all the same. Sticking in lit up stoves at the mouth of drains or in man-holes, where the plague is very bad, may help to promote their freer ventilation, and thus help to drive away the disease likewise.

Feb. 19. MEDICO.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS IN RAJPUTANA.

The Agent to the Governor-General has issued the following notification signifying the precautionary measures to be adopted in the Rajputana Agency.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 2, Clause (b) of the Epidemic Disease Act, 1897, and in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Governor-General in Council the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana prescribes the following regulation for the inspection of persons travelling by railway and the segregation of persons suspected of being infected with bubonic fever :—

Regulation I.—All passengers arriving at the Bandikui Railway Station from the direction of Ajmere will be inspected by a medical officer.

2. On the arrival of the train all passengers must when required by the medical officer appointed to make the inspection alight from the train and remain on the platform or at such place as such officer may direct until he has medically examined them.

3. Without the permission of the medical officer a passenger shall not re-enter a railway carriage or proceed on his journey or leave the railway station.

4. If after examining the passengers the medical officer suspects that any passenger is infected with bubonic plague the medical officer shall detain such passenger and remove him as the case may require to the hospital or temporary accommodation provided for the reception of persons suspected of being infected with the said disease.

5. A person detained by the medical officer shall not, without the officer's permission, depart from the hospital or temporary accommodation to which he has been removed.

KARACHI.

THE PLAGUE SPREADING.

KARACHI, February 17.

The plague returns up to noon on the 16th show 40 cases and 23 deaths. The totals now are : 1,554 cases and 1,433 deaths.

The Mahomedans in the Lyari quarter are still showing the highest mortality. The Health Officer is of opinion that the plague shows no sign of abating ; on the contrary, there is a tendency to spread. A man was taken ill at Kearmari yesterday of plague and it is rumoured that a death has occurred in the Sudar Bazar, the victim having come there ill from the Runchore lines. Landlords are being served with notices by the Municipality that all houses in the town or camp are to be white washed.

The Commissioner has been asked by the Municipality to make the provisions of the Epidemic Plague Act III of 1897, as arranged for the Municipality of Bombay, applicable, with such modification as is necessary. With reference to Act VI of 1873 conferring powers on the President of the Municipality or others whom he may delegate for the duties, the clause gives power to destroy old or unsafe houses by burning, etc., without compensation for loss except an approximate value, and to restrain people from occupying unsafe or unhealthy houses.

February 18.

The number of cases reported up to noon on the 17th was 34, deaths 35 ; total to date : 1,538 cases, 1,468 deaths.

The highest mortality yet is among the Mahomedans in the Lyari, though they are gradually moving to new sites. The first victim among the Jews died yesterday. Kearmari notes one death. These cases at Kearmeri, so near to the shipping, are causing uneasiness.

The case that occurred yesterday in the Sudar Bazar was a Puttiwallah's son, who was brought to his father's house, opposite the Police Lines, a few hours before his death, from Runchore. His relations managed to evade the police cordon by bringing him in a gharry. It is rumoured that some cases of plague have occurred in the camp at Malir.

A committee has been formed for the purpose of visiting the town and taking note of all dilapidated houses with insanitary surroundings, with a view of having these pulled down, on the chance that increased light and the ventilation might lessen the epidemic. The members of the committee are Mr. Strachen, Engineer and Secretary to the Municipality, Mr. Khemchand, president of the Municipality, Messrs. Vishnandas and Advani, Municipal Commissioners, and Mr. Framroze Panthucky, Mukhtiarkar. The White-washing of all buildings has been commenced.

MOFUSSIL RULES.

The following rules have been made applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency and Sind, with the exception of Bombay City and Military Cantonments under Act III of 1897 the Epidemic Diseases Act :—

Whereas certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay are visited by or threatened with an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic disease, namely bubonic plague, and whereas the Governor of Bombay in Council is of opinion that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the spread thereof in parts other than the City of Bombay, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and in exercise of the powers in this behalf conferred by the Governor General in Council under Section 2, sub-section (3), of the same Act, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to empower the officers hereinbelow mentioned to take the measures hereinafter specified to prevent the spread of bubonic plague, and is further pleased to prescribe the temporary regulations hereinafter set forth to be observed by the public and all persons concerned.

1. In every local area where there is danger of plague the District Magistrate, subject to the general instructions of the Commissioner, may appoint special officers, either by name or by virtue of office, to devise and carry out, under the District Magistrate's general directions, all measures necessary to prevent the spread of the plague.

2. The special officers appointed for any local area under these rules may be known as Plague authorities and may be selected from the following :—

(1) Assistant Collectors within their charges.

(2) Mamlatdars, Mukhtiarkars, Mahalkaris and Head Karkuns within their charges.

(3) Municipal Commissioners within Municipal limits.

(4) Health Officers of Municipalities within Municipal limits.

(5) Secretaries of Municipalities within Municipal limits.

(6) All Medical officers holding Her Majesty's commission.

(7) Medical officers in charge of Government or State-aided medical institutions.

(8) Any Medical officer employed by a Municipality not lower in grade than a Hospital Assistant and such officers on pension.

(9) Police officers not lower in grade than a Chief Constable.

(10) Station Masters for their stations.

(11) Customs officers not lower in grade than a Sarkarkun for the bandars under their charge.

(12) Any other officers or persons specially selected by Government or by the Commissioner of the Division, or in Sind by the Commissioner in Sind.

3. At any Railway Station or Bandar, to which no medical officer has been or may be specially appointed for inspection duty under rules sanctioned by Government concerning the inspection of travellers by rail or boat, any plague authority who may be present on duty, if he reasonably believes or suspects that any person alighting or disembarking from a train or boat is suffering from bubonic plague, may detain any such person for the purpose of medical examination, and shall (if he be not himself a medical officer authorised under these rules) without delay give information of the detention to the nearest medical officer so authorised. Any Station Master at a railway station where no medical officer has been posted on inspection duty may forward to the nearest station at which such a medical officer is posted any person who is or is suspected by him to be suffering from the plague.

4. At any place specially appointed by the District Magistrate or by any officer empowered by him on this behalf, and situate on a road leading into a town or village, any plague authority on duty or other officer or person specially authorized in this behalf by the District Magistrate may detain, for the purpose of medical examination, any person whom he reasonably believes or suspects to be suffering from the plague, and shall (if he be not himself a medical officer authorized under these rules) give information of the detention to the nearest medical officer so authorized.

5. In any town or village or other area to which this rule shall be applied by the District Magistrate, an occupant of a house or building or the principal surviving member of a family shall give immediate information to the nearest plague authority of any sickness or death, due or likely to be due to plague, in such house or building or amongst the members of such family. If the case of sickness or death occur within Municipal limits, such person shall also give immediate information thereof in every instance to the Municipal Secretary. Such Plague authority (if he be not himself a medical officer) shall without delay send word to the nearest medical officer belonging to any of the classes (6), (7) and (8) mentioned in Rule 2, and such medical officer, whether appointed a Plague authority for the locality or not, shall be bound to come to the place indicated.

6. Immediately on receiving information under Rules 3, 4 or 5, the plague authority shall go to the place indicated, and if the place be a house or dwelling place and if the occupants thereof do (on demand) allow him to enter and give him reasonable facilities for ascertaining whether any of the inmates are suffering from the plague, such authority is empowered to enter into such house or any part thereof by force, and to detain, for the purpose of medical examination, any person found therein to be suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague.

7. Every medical officer appointed under these rules as a plague authority is empowered to examine all persons whom he discovers or about whom he receives information under the provisions of Rules Nos. 3, 4, 5, or 6, and to detain and segregate persons suffering or suspected by him to be suffering from the plague, in such places as may be appointed by the District Magistrate or officer specially deputed by him in this behalf for the accommodation of such persons respectively. For the purpose of segregating people the District Magistrate or officer specially authorized by him in this behalf may take possession of and occupy any vacant ground or building, such compensation being afterwards made to the owner or occupier thereof as may be fixed by a Panch as provided in Rule 13.

8. If a Plague authority, who is specially appointed in this behalf by the District Magistrate, has reason to believe that any building intended or used as a dwelling is or has been occupied by a sufferer from the plague, or if it appears to him that any such building is in such an insanitary condition as to be unfit for human habitation, he may prohibit by a written order the further use of such building as a dwelling house.

When any such prohibition has been made, no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the said officer gives him written permission in this behalf.

For the purpose of enforcing this regulation, the said officer may, if necessary, forcibly remove or cause to be removed any person from such building.

9. If it shall appear to a Plague authority of the description stated in Rule 8 that any building used as a dwelling is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, he may, by written order, require the owner or occupier of the building, within a period to be fixed by the said authority, to abate the overcrowding thereof by reducing the numbers of inmates thereof.

For the purpose of enforcing this regulation, the said authority may, if necessary, at the expiration of the time prescribed in the written order, forcibly remove or cause to be removed such and so many of the inmates of the building as shall seem to him to be proper.

10. In the case of any building ordered to be vacated under Rules 8 and 9, and in the case of any other building or enclosure which may appear to him to be in a filthy or insanitary condition, a Plague authority of the description stated in Rule 8 may require the owner or occupier to carry out, or in his default may of his own motion carry out, such measures as may seem necessary to him for the purpose of cleansing or disinfecting such building or premises, and for the purpose of such cleansing or disinfecting may, if necessary, forcibly break open and enter any such building or part of such building or premises, and may cleanse and disinfect or destroy any goods, clothes or other articles found therein.

11. Such Plague authority as aforesaid is empowered, with the consent of any First Class Magistrate having jurisdiction in the locality, to remove or burn any huts or erections in which a case of plague has occurred or which are likely from their insanitary surroundings or conditions to give rise to the disease.

12. The District Magistrate is empowered to make regulations, when he deems it necessary, for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth and for requiring that quick-lime be placed with the corpse ; and may prohibit the burial or burning of corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of the plague in or upon ground other than that specially assigned by him for such purposes.

13. Before the destruction of property of any kind under Rule 10 or 11 the value of it shall be assessed by a Panch of three persons including the President, who shall be an officer (other than a Plague authority) appointed by the District Magistrate by name or by virtue of office and by general or special order. The President shall appoint the two other members. Subject to the sanction of the District Magistrate or of any officer specially empowered by him in this behalf, not being lower in grade than a First Class Magistrate, the award of the Panch shall be final and conclusive.

14. The Police shall act under the orders given by any duly appointed plague officer with regard—

(a) to compelling persons to submit to such regulations as may be made or approved by the Medical officers appointed for any locality under these rules for the purpose of inspection, detention and segregation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague, and

(b) to carrying out the provisions of Rules 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

15. The District Magistrates are to do their utmost, both personally and through others, to make it generally understood that these rules are absolutely necessary for the public safety, and to see that no needless inconvenience is caused to any one, that examinations, &c., are carried out with as much regard as possible to sex and the customs of the country, and that everything is done to meet the wishes of the patients so far as is compatible with the public safety.

16. Within a Municipal District the expenses of carrying into effect any of the measures hereby authorized for cleaning or disinfecting any building, or destroying any hut or other property shall, in

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

[By Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator.]

THE VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION TREATY.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

THE Treaty of Arbitration between England and the United States has been returned to the Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee with a recommendation that it should be ratified subject to two important Amendments. It appears from the divisions which took place that the Committee were unanimous against the Treaty as signed; but they were unanimous to amend it by excepting from the subjects to be submitted under the Treaty to arbitration the domestic and foreign policies of both nations. Senator Gray alone voted for the reception of King Oscar of Sweden as umpire, nine other Senators preferring to leave to the choice of umpire to be decided by negotiation. The striking out of the Umpire Clause is declared to be upon principle purely, and without any personal consideration. There is no adequate basis for the rumour that King Oscar is piqued, and will refuse to arbitrate in the Venezuela dispute.

Upon the question of reporting the Treaty, thus altered, to the Senate there was a six to four vote of an unpartisan character, as was shown by there being one Democrat in the affirmative, and one Republican in the negative; but no Silver ite voted "Aye," all the four "noes" being Silverites—a similar combination to that which defeated the Dingley Tariff bill.

The outlook is not hopeless; but the result justifies the doubts lately expressed as to the ratification of the Treaty as originally framed. The opinion of the country would support such a course; but it is most unlikely to compel the Senate to adopt so unusual a course as the rejection of the Committee's Report and the ratification of the Treaty in the original form. The passage of the Treaty as amended being the best probable result, the effect of the changes is worth attention. Senator Gray thinks them, is no essential change, no alteration of principle, no obscure purpose, nor any effect not operating equitably.

Mr. Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote are declared to be disappointed, but acquiescent, maintaining that the original language of the Treaty meant nothing different from the meaning of the Treaty as revised, which was to exclude Monroeism generally, and Cuba, Hawaii, and Nicaragua specifically, at present examples. The language is not express, but the apparent idea is to arbitrate whatever may by agreement be subjected to arbitration. This idea of the Committee may become the Senate's, but it is not that of the people of the United States. They would prefer to risk defeat before a fair tribunal than to obtain a victory by means of war.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND MR. KRUGER.

SCENE AT PRETORIA.

THE House of Commons on Jan. 30 resumed the Debate on Mr. Chamberlain's motion for the reappointment of the South Africa Committee, and on Mr. Maclean's amendment thereto. This was to the effect that, in view of the peaceful settlement of affairs in the Chartered Company's territories, the punishment of all persons connected with the raid into the Transvaal, and the inexpediency, in the interest of all South Africa, of reopening questions which had now been disposed of, it was unnecessary to reappoint the Committee. Mr. Chamberlain said that he could not comply with the request of the mover and seconder of the amendment to leave the question of the appointment of the Committee an open one. It was the desire of all sections of the House to do everything in their power to allay feelings of race animosity in South Africa, and to promote those good relations between the Dutch and the English without which the peace and prosperity of the country were absolutely impossible. That was his policy, that had been his policy, and that would be his policy consistently, so long as he had the honour of holding his present office. The House was perfectly well aware that the position of affairs in South Africa was still not satisfactory. In dealing with this matter he was in a difficult position, for within the last few months there had been a rumours with regard to his action previous to the raid. He could not ignore these reports, and if any impartial man believed that he was conisant of the raid, although he had taken every means to stop it, then he thinks if, as I men in the House, had the most reason to desire the inquiry. As Colonial Secretary, the situation in South Africa undoubtedly caused him trouble and anxiety. Disquieting reports reached him every day, and he did not always know how to distinguish between baseless rumour and actual truth But, undoubtedly, there had been within the few last months a recrudescence of unrestfulness, and the situation had not been improved by recent legislation in the Transvaal. There was no doubt that the provisions of some of this legislation were contrary to the London Convention, and if that legislation were enforced, undoubtedly a situation would be created which would require all their prudence, impartiality, and patience. Then as to the reforms asked for on behalf of the Uitlanders, the response of President Kruger had been meagre. He cast no blame, however, upon President Kruzer, who had his own difficulties to overcome. Referring to the Chartered Company, he felt bound to say that he thought the Company would be able to make a very good case for their continuance in the administration of the country, which could not be undertaken by the Imperial Government without involving continuous and very large demands on the taxpayers of this country. That duty had been performed by the Company with great energy and public spirit, and there was no reason why it should fear an inquiry or why they should not desire one. As to the origin of the raid, the inquiry would not be complete, and would be a sham, unless it went carefully into the question of the Uitlanders' grievances, and determined how far these grivances justified the discontent in Johannesburg. He appreciated the difficulties in the way of the Committee, but its appointment had been promised to the House of Commons, and it was the duty of the Government to propose it. In conclusion, he remarked, that to meet the wishes of the Irish members he was willing to increase the number of the Committee from fifteen to seventeen.

Mr. J. B. Robinson had an interview with President Kruger at Pretoria on Jan. 30, by appointment, in order to obtain replies on various matters of great importance connected with the mining industry. Reuter's correspondent was invited to be present.

In reference to the reduction of railway coal rates, the President stated that the matter was under discussion only this very morning in the Executive Council. In consideration of the fact that a reduction in the general tariff's would shortly be put in force, negotiations to that effect were now pending between the head office of the Netherlands Company in Amsterdam and the local directors. The President stated further, in reply to a question regarding education, that the goldfields school were from henceforward to receive a State subsidy, and that the English language was to be the medium of instruction. A Commission of Johannesburg citizens had been appointed to work out the matter.

During the interview a telegraphic summary of Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons was handed in and read to the President. His Honour said he would like Mr. Chamberlain to state definitely and plainly what were the promises which he had made to the Uitlanders which were not kept. With regard to the proposed expropriation of railways by the Government the President informed Mr. Robinson that the question would be settled when the construction of the railway lines in the country was completed. The matter could then be discussed. Regarding the high price of dynamite, his Honour said that as soon as the factory was completed, and the company was shown to be making fair progress, he would see that the question of a reduction in price was taken into official consideration. As to the supplies of native labour for the mines, the Government had been and was still doing its utmost to assist the mines. The fusion of the two Chambers of Mines, as proposed by Mr. Robinson, could only do good, and would meet with all approval on the part of the Government.

Finally, the President stated emphatically that he desired peace, and would do nothing else but maintain peace for this country and for the whole of South Africa. Aliens coming into the Republic would receive every possible protection, as long as they did not cause disturbances in opposition to his policy of peace.

GERMAN OPINION.

According to a telegram, dated Berlin, Jan. 31, the recent debates in the Commons on the Transvaal Inquiry Committee are still the theme of much discussion in most of the German papers. The oft-inspired *Hamburgische Correspondent* declares it to be of special importance that Mr. Chamberlain himself spoke at large on the subject, and adds:—

"If one considers what he said in the Commons about the demands England makes on the Transvaal, one can only say that he was, in spirit, completely in accord with Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson, and that they might well suppose that, in their outrage on the Transvaal, they were acting in complete harmony with his intentions—nay, that the one thing needful was to create a *fait accompli* in accordance with British aspirations. Had they succeeded, all would have been well, and Messrs. Chamberlain Rhodes and Jameson would have been great men, who had deserved well. The result, however, was different, and the object now is to whitewash the business in the eyes of the world as well as possible. Now it was not to be expected that this would be skilfully done by a Statesman of so small a calibre as Mr. Chamberlain. Above all, he should not have played the part of accuser against President Kruger, in a very partial and really not quite true manner, and that before the reappointment of the Committee. . . . Considering, further, that he certified at the outset that the Chartered Company would stand the test of the inquiry most successfully, and that the Liberal Leader also said that such an inquiry would prove England's fairness to 'the world,' one will know what to expect of the whole arrangement."

The *Norddeutsche* thinks that not only the unanimously-voting Commons, but also all England, Scotland, and Ireland, are fully convinced that the inquiry will lead to no result. The *Hamburger Nachichrten* asks:—

"What would England do if the contrary were the case, viz., if the Dutchmen, or the members of another nation, wished to drive the British out of a country originally colonised by them? As regards the task of the Inquiry Committee Mr. Chamberlain will already, with his usual dexterity, have prepared everything so that no member of the Committee, and no witness whom they will examine, will tell tales. One crow, it is well known, does not peck out another's eyes. . . . An alleged alliance between Germany and the Transvaal is a phantom of the British imagination, for Germany's sole task in the matter is to protect the *status quo* in South Africa—that is to oppose the encroachments of the 'paramount power' by all peaceful means."

The Bismarckian *Neueste Nachrichten* maintains that Mr. Chamberlain intends to treat the world to a frivolous spectacle with his Inquiry Committee, the end of which will perhaps even be the glorification of a flagrant violation of International law. The Radical *Vossische* thinks that not the Chartered Company and Mr. Rhodes, but President Kruger and the Transvaal Government, will sit in the prisoners' dock before the Inquiry Committee. It says:—

"It is hard to believe one's eyes in reading Mr. Chamberlain's speech, for it turns everything topsy turvy. He does not in the least feel that he is excusing and defending a crime against International law. The repeatedly expressed conviction of the Boers that not only Mr. Rhodes, as Premier of Cape Colony, set on foot the treasonous plan, as has been proved, but that Mr. Chamberlain, too, knew and approved of it, will be corroborated. . . . Sugared words were spoken about the friendship of the British and Dutch races in South Africa, but the Republic is always to yield, as if it had not already derogated much too much from its dignity by letting itself be led by the nose by England for more than a year. . . . It would have been in accordance with International law, and very salutory, if the filibusters who were taken prisoners at Krugerdorp had had to decorate the trees. The Johannesburg conspirators, too, ought to have been more severely punished and the indemnity demanded of the Chartered Company with all possible energy and, if necessary, taken by force. . . . It is not necessary to await the issue of the Parliamentary comedy, Mr. Rhades will return free and triumphant to South Africa to prosecute his plans. The state of feeling in England after Mr. Rhodes's speech shows this quite clearly. It will be well, therefore, if the people at Pretoria liberate themselves from their slow-going Boer habits and seriously consider how they will unite all 'in a firm alliance against further British intrigues.'

THE SULTAN AND THE POWERS.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

A Constantinople correspondent says:—The meetings of the Ambassadors continue to be veiled in secrecy. The length of the deliberations is an ill omen, because any six respectable residents could formulate in one afternoon what measures are practicable, and what means exist of enforcing them. The truth is, there are three distinct Parties at the Conferences—the Franco-Russians, the Germans and Austrians, and the English and Italians, each of whom has its partisans at Yildiz Kiosk. The Franco-Russians are occupied principally by financial considerations, the English with reform ideas, and the Germans with the outlook in the Balkans. Nobody but England cares about the reforms, which are quite a secondary matter with the other Powers; and it remains for Russia to make a political bargain with Austria in order to leave England in the cold.

The approaching loan of a hundred thousand Turkish pounds by the Bank will be guaranteed by the Pension Fund. As the money will be used in payment of two months' salaries on the occasion of the Feast of Bairam, and as the Pension Fund is regularly deducted before the payment of the salaries, the operation is somewhat curious, as the Sultan is rumoured to possess a treasure amounting to between twelve and twenty-five millions sterling, it seems to be a pity that he should not come to the rescue of his own finances.

The man who recently assaulted Colonel Ponsonby will be tried by court-martial. The police officer who defended the British officer has been promoted; whilst the immediate consequence of so many gendarmes being sent to the gulf links is that it is almost impossible to drive without knocking against one.

A Vienna correspondent says.—The latest version—this time in a leading article in the *Fremdenblatt*—of the financial assistance to be given to Turkey is not more comprehensible than former ones. The organ of the Vienna Foreign Office defines the object in view, quite properly, by saying that as no reforms can be carried out without means, it devolves upon the Powers urging such reform to make it easier for Turkey to appeal to the European Money Markets; and the assistance, it continues, will take the form that the Powers will vouch for the funds destined to cover the coupon of the new Loan being really appropriated to reform purposes. This plan, it is further said, can only be realised in connection with the projected Administrative reform. The entire action must be considered as a whole—namely, one part facilitating the other; because, if misgovernment is put and end to, and every race and religion in the Empire made secure under the law, the rich resources of the country can be developed, the national income can be raised, obligations of creditors can be redeemed, and the vicious circle of bad finance and bad administration will cease to exist. Modest as the plan is, if compared with previous schemes—first, of an International of Turkish finances, and then of a European guarantee for a new Turkish Loan—it fails to carry conviction in the possibility of its execution, and makes one wish for silence on the whole subject until a detailed practical scheme can be laid before the public. It is evident that no such scheme exists as yet, unless one has been contrived between Count Muravieff and M. Hanotaux, which, if it exist, cannot as yet have been communicated to the other four Powers, as Count Muravieff is bound to obtain for it the approval of his Imperial master, lest he should share the fate of M Shishkin. The generalities given out as adopted plans, including those now indulged in by the *Fremdenblatt* are utterly misleading. Granted that all Powers will assist Turkey in regulating her finances in connection with a general scheme of administrative reform, the bankers and financial agents had better wait until they can see whether the future general administration in Turkey, and the control over it which the Powers intend to exercise, at least for a time, will give such a sense of security to the present and future creditors of Turkey that the necessary new Loan can be placed at advantageous terms. Such a formula would be quite sufficient, and it would avoid the inaccurate statement that the Powers are to guarantee something or vouch for anything.

An arrangement for an advance to the Ministry of Finances by the Ottoman Bank has now been concluded, and the payment to public officials of their salaries on the occasion of the Feast of Ramazan has commenced.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

THE Column halted at Ezbom (Middle Niger) here on January 22 after a seventeen days' march, having travelled two hundred miles in single file through bush. Great difficulty was experienced procuring the water. The distance exceeds that covered in in the march from the Gold Coast to Coomassie and back; yet of a thousand lords carried not one was lost. Extensive seizures were made of Fulah ammunition and stores, which were destroyed, and many prisoners were taken. The operations at the first part of the Expedition have been completely successful, and the Fulah power in the regions lying to the south of the Niger has been utterly destroyed.

The second section is starting on the north of the Niger to reduce the capital Bida, which has between sixty and a hundred thousand inhabitants. Major Arnold is forming a Column of six hundred Hausa troops, with six Maxims, and five seven-pounders, as well as nine and twelve pounder Whitworth guns.

The flotilla detachment, under Captain Sangster and three other officers, has surprised and captured the Southern Fulah capital, Ladi, the depot on which the Fulahs were retreating.

The town, with its vast stores, was destroyed, and one thousand two hundred slaves were rescued. They were marched back jubilant under the care of an escort, and they are now being cared for by the Company. They are mostly elderly men, the women, with the children and all the youths and maidens, having been taken to Bida.

THE BENIN MASSACRE.

A Reuter correspondent says, in a telegram dated Brass, Jan. 30:—I have just returned here after a prolonged journey up the river, and am able to send you the following particulars of the disaster which befel the Benin Mission:—The ambuscade was posted about two hours' march from the city of Benin. The White men were first fired upon while rounding a bend in the path. Major Crawford was being carried in a chair and was the first hit. Mr. Powis ran forward with open hands to stop the shooting. Consul Phillips, who was carrying a flag, then fell. Major Boisragon and Mr. Locke state that they went to the assistance of Major Crawford, and that while they were helping him he was struck again. He then requested them to leave him, saying he was done for, and to look out for themselves. While talking to Crawford, both Boisragon and Locke were struck, the former on the right arm, the latter in the side. Mr. Kenneth Campbell was in the rear looking after the carriers. Mr. Gordon was next seen to be wounded in the leg. Boisragon and Locke took to the bush. For five days they lived on plantains and dew from the large leaves, and were picked up in an exhausted state by friendly natives.

The steamer Bathurst arrived at Freetown (Sierra Leone) on Jan. 30, with eight officers for the Benin Expedition.

The steamer Elmina left with Captain Thring, of the Army Service, and seven hundred carriers.

Altogether some one thousand five hundred carriers are proceeding to Benin from Sierra Leone. It is expected that all the vessels conveying the forces for the punitive Expedition will reach their destination by the 6th prox.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF FEBRUARY 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Jeypore and Goa, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest at and about Secunderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah. Gradients are slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Raikot, Veraval, Ghadechi Saugor, Malegaon Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Calicut, Bangalore and Bellary, and north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Veraval, and 12 at Ghadechi and Bellary. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Deesa, Nagpur, Amraoti and Sholapur, and the minimum in very large excess at Madras and Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Guddapah, and the lowest 45° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and at Cochin and Calicut. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Coimbatore (1·09") and light to moderate showers at Trichinopoly. The weather to the west-north-westwards of Sind in the Gulf appears to be unsettled, and a low pressure area seems to be forming there. Conditions are slightly favourable for local rain in the Madras Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, FEB. 29.

Saturday:—Pressure has decreased briskly over the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere there has been very little change and the general conditions are similar to those reported yesterday. The winds also are unaltered, except that the westerly wind down the Gangetic Plain has increased. The mean temperature has fallen in Burma and the Penensula, and risen over the Gangetic Plain and Upper India and changed slightly elsewhere. The mean temperature is below the normal average over North East India and above in all other places. Therehas been moderate rain in the south of the Peninsula and a few scatteree showers elsewhere. The heaviest fall reported is one inch at Coimbatore.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th February, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·90
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·3
Dew Point	64·7
Relative humidity of Air	65·3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degree	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·5
General Directions of wind	NW, N, NE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ..... miles	229

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Imaum s—1,500 cwt myrabollams, Jetha Veeram; 103 bales wool, J Karra.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—4 cwt ivory, Manjeebhoy Meanee; 12 cwt ivory G H L Ebram.

Clio s—8 bales skins, and 56 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 225 cwt dry ginger, B Poonsee; 100 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 47 cwt gum, Molidina Valjee; 90 cwt gum, Govindjee Tejpal; 175 cwt gum, Jaitha Ma see.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s—270 bales cotton, V Ikart Brothers

Imperialist s—81 bales cotton fly, L Fakir.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ditto s—85 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dido s—232 cwt gum, Euclide Meuire.

FOR TRIESTE.

Apollo s—410 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—75 bales twist, Sorabji N Talati and Co; 140 cwt sharkfins, 30 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 30 cwt sharkfins, 344 cwt fishmaws A Allarakhia and Co; 49 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

Vindobona s—250 cwt coal, A Moosa.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi s—300 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 125 bales twist, E Nowrdin and Co; 74½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 41 chests opium, N J Abraham and Co; 43 chests opium, F M Cursetji and Co; 15 chests opium, E Noorodin; 13 cwt sangoor, 35 cwt fishmaws, F N Cainoy; 22 chests opium, N Jassembhoy and Co; 50½ chests opium, S N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Vindobona s—230 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Mazagon s—50 bales cotton, Eyre and Keinjung.

Brindisi s—150 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 396 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Izumi Maru s—200 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Brindisi s—500 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 45 cwt indigo, F Khoosheni.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Brindisi s—350 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 22

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

For an Exparte Decree.

53-95—Edgelow and G—Artashir Merwan Erani vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—H M and Maud D F Wadia.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causeerroo.

321-93—Khundji and S—Trikumdas Mulji vs Nathibai and another—Tyabji D and Co—Part heard.

In the Matter of the India Companys Act VI of 1882 and in the Matter of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Flour Mill Company Ld—Framji M and M—Abdoola Saheb Ebrahim Saheb Petitioners—Edgelow and G for Shareholder.

Postponed Long Causes.

594-94—M H Khan—Latiff Hajee Aboobakur vs Hajee Adam Jeoma and others—J Peace and In person.

369-93—P N Pealer—Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Abdul Hassan Laree vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S

436-96—In person—Gungabai vs Jetha Nursey—S Blands and N.

623-95—Chitnis M and M—Krishnanath Sitaram Dimote vs Madon Moroba and others—Pestonjee R and K Matubai and J and In person.

528-95—Edgelow and G—Manockchand Capurchand vs Bhulvedas Mohokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

631-96—Chitnis M and M—Jumnalas Chhaganlal and another—vs Bhura Hansraj and others.

630-96—Sorabji and J—Madhu Karamsi vs Memon Hassum Hajee Mahomed and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

300-95—Dikshit and D—Goolam Hoosein Ahmed Meya and another vs Kazee Mahomed Miya bin Kazee Dada Miya—Tyabji D and Co.

275-96—Manikbai D and J—Lalbhai Kara vs Goverdhandas Waljidas and others—Tyabji D and Co.

147-93—Framjee M and M—Chandoolal Khooshalee vs Awad bin Omer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadur—Crawford B and Co.

IN 37 minutes the small second class cruise Racoon, 1,700 tons, mounting 6 inch B.L. guns demolished the major portion of the palace at Zanzibar. It is claimed that 18 aimed rounds per minute have been fired with these quick-firing guns—only 3 are in a broad side—so they could not all have been playing on the palace for the whole time. An American authority (*Scientific American*) computes that six or seven ships of the George and Royal Arthur class, armed with guns of this type (those they carry are a newer and more rapid working pattern than those of the Racoon) could pour in in one hour a weight of upwards of 670 tons of shell into a city. It is urged that every State possessing any navy has such guns, and the article urges on America the necessity for a liberal provision for coast defences in the face of these alarming facts.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not escayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot 58, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,214 tons, Captain T Kerr, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a cargo of duty paid salt.

THE B I S N Co's s s Buldana, 2,143 tons, Captain C Hazill, sailed on Saturday for Galle, in ballast and Mrs Potts and child as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain A B Cave, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon (10th Feb.) via Colombo, with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Baghdad, 819 tons, Captain F W Fry, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi (17th Feb.) via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and 33 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Coina, 1,463 tons, Captain A Thomas, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant, from Rangoon (5th February) via Colombo and Malabar coast ports, brought a general cargo and Mr Schwerg and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant, from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col and Mrs Dimar, Lieut and Mrs Johnson and child, Mrs English and two children, Lieut Jepson, Miss Gray, and 35 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 702 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—H E the Lieut-General C E Nairne, Asst Qr-Mr General, Major and Mrs Mercer and Native Aid-de-Camp, Mr and Mrs Benden, Lieut H B Mayne, R A, Lieut M L Formley, Lieut H W Grubb, Mr E W Widlake, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clio	1779	Johnson	London	27-2	F Muir & Co
B	Dido	2	Watson	Hull	7-2	F Muir & Co
C	Monbaria	11	Clark		B & P S N Co	
D	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister		Do.	
E	Idzumi Maru	1799	Curnow	Japan	21-2	N Y Kaisha
F	Anstruther	2340	Tait	Liverpool	W & G Co	
G	Ayoca	944	Davidson	Zanzibar	20-2	H C Joosub
K	Apollo	2429	Dixon	Trieste	4-3	W & A Graham
M	Kanorthalia	721	Robertson		M M & Co	
N	Imperialist	2177	Wakeford	Antwerp	22-2	F M & Co
O	Canara	1417	Stabb	Zanzibar	27-2	M M & Co
P	Falkland	1375	Main	Liverpool	8*	M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	538	Esmailji	Bhownugger	20-2	Shepherd & Co
Sabarmati	324	Ahmed	Mangalore	22-2	Do.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	2-2	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Remus	1655	Schwane			T Morrison
3	Po	1132	C Rapulli	Genoa	2-3	Barbora
8	Vindobona	2674	Bellon	China		A Lloyds & Co
9	Erlindia	2595	Wichenden	China		O Co
10	Iran	1646	Hughes	Antwerp	2-2	E Bates & Co
12	Stafford Hall	2257	Browne	Liverpool		Do.
15	Ras Mowa	1830	Scorgie	Karachi		K Nixon & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·76s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·76 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Baghdad (s)	Fry	Karachi, Feb. 17.
	Pentakota (s)	Cave	Rangoon, Feb. 10.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi, Feb. 18.
	Inspector (s)	Scollich	Trieste, Feb 3.
21	Viraya (s)	Herrington	Rangoon, Jan. 27.
	Mohammadi (s)	Erik-son	Aden, Feb. 9.
	Sawandra (s)	Sagenhorst	Calcutta, Feb. 5.
	Carthage (s)	DeHorne	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Florida (s)	Young	Japan.
	Mascotte (s)	Koss	Calcutta.
	Shandon (s)	rewe	London, &c.
	Baldana (s)	Hugill	Galle.
21	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi.
	Bhundara (s)	Kerr	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi, &c.
" Mohammadi, for Genoa, &c.
" Moshtari, for Cocenada and Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
17 Malda (s) ..... Nash ..... Rangoon, Feb. 14.
" Alamotta (s) ..... Windebank ..... Singapore, Jan. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17.—Steamers Aglaia and ship Yarkand.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd February 1897.

1. Duties:—
Orderly Officer for the week—Lieut. Payne; next for duty Lieut. Acworth.
Orderly sergeants for the week—No 1 Company—Sergt. Hyde; next for duty Sergt. Trayler. No. 2 Company—Sergt. Moffatt; next for duty Sergt. Marsland.

2. The following Sub-divisional drill will take place this week as below:—

No. 1 Company.

Monday, 8-45 p.m.—Nos. 3 and 4 Sub-divisions.
Tuesday, 8-45 p.m.—Nos. 1 and 2 Sub-divisions.
Wednesday, 8-45 p.m.—Drill for Galacre Cup.
Thursday, 8-45 p.m.—Nos. 1 and 4 Sub divisions.
Friday, 8-45 p.m.—Nos. 2 and 3 Sub-divisions.

3. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Tuesday and Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m (local time), and Byculla 12 minutes later.

By order,
H. A. H. FANNE, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1897.

1. The Drills, &c. for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill.—To-day (Monday) the 22nd instant at 5-15 p.m. on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters.
(2) Cyclist Section Drill in the Maidan in front of the Gymkhana at 6-45 a.m. to-day (Monday), 22nd instant, and Wednesday, 24th instant, and on Thursday, 25th instant, and Friday 26th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

BATTALION PARADE.

(3) Gymkhana end of the parade ground.—At 6-30 a.m., on Thursday the 25th instant, for Commanding officer's parade.

2. The class of instruction for Proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5-15 p.m. to-day Monday, the 22nd instant. Members attending should bring their Rifles, &c. Dress—Grey.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—No. 4149 Vol. C. T. Glancey.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the Cyclist section and attached to "S" Company:—No 4150 Cyclist to St. J. Church.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be no squadron drill on Tuesday the 23rd instant. There will be riding drill for all members the same morning, viz:—Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m. Dress—Plain clothes.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bombay Vol (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association:—Copies of the Prospectus of the Tactical Rifle meeting to be held at Santa Cruz on the 1st of March can be obtained at Head-Quarters and from officers commanding Troops and companies. Officers and N.C.O. Officers are requested to make up and enter their teams as early as possible for the following events.—Lloyd Lindsay, Teams of 4; Volley Firing, Teams of 6; Attack Practice, Teams of 6; and Cyclist Competition, Teams of 3. Entries close at noon on Saturday the 27th instant and should be sent to Sergt. Kerr and Sergt-Major Downing. Competitors in uniform will be allowed return journey at single fare and must pay for their own fares. Refreshments will be provided on the Range at the Corps expense.

Sore Throats

"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.

"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
Sir George Johnson, M.D.

Condy's Fluid

Sold everywhere.

With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Codsist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

CHAT WITH A FAMOUS FOOTBALLER.

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON, a miner, is one of the leading players in the Shettleston Swifts Football Club. At his house at Barrocknie, near Glasgow, Scotland, he told a story interesting to all footballers. He said, "I am 26 years of age, and at the age of 20 I was a prominent member of the football club. One day I was engaged in a match, and I sustained a nasty twist, which I think was got by my trying to save myself. I came home from the match, and I felt a stinging pain in my back, but like all football players paid no heed to it, thinking that I would be all right in a few days. But I got so bad that I had to cease work and see the doctors—I had four—but my case baffled them. A lump came on my back like a large marble. The doctor shook his head and said, 'Poor lad, you have spinal disease, and I would advise you to go into the infirmary.' Well, I was sent to the Glasgow Infirmary, and by this time I could only just crawl about. The pain I suffered was beyond description. Sir, I lay for eight or ten weeks in the infirmary, and after that they decided me home as incurable. My folks were communicated with, and poor John Robertson was driven home to die! My jaws were sunken, my legs were merely bones covered with skin. What was to be done? The highest skill in the infirmary had been baffled;

I WAS AN INCURABLE.

My mother, there, spent £150 in trying to get me cured.

"But, to continue my story," said Mr. Robertson, "the doctors plainly said, 'Your case is quite incurable.' At nights I lay moaning. My limbs were powerless, but I had my faculties, and when lying in bed there was always leaping into my mind an article I had once read in a newspaper about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People curing a man at Lochgilphead, Argyllshire. I remembered that he too had a hump growing on his back, and I was wondering and wondering if I should'nt give Dr. Williams' Pill a chance. I lighted upon the case of 'Little Nell' in Glasgow, and I read every detail of her suffering severely, and when I had come to the last word of it, I threw up my hands and cried: 'Yes, that's my case! I'll give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial.' I sent for several boxes, and I began with two pills after every meal, then I tried three, and, though Pehad no power in my legs, I suddenly felt a spring Ihme into them, just as if the blood were returning to them. I felt a sensation of life returning to my limbs, and for three months I persisted, taking the Pills regularly. I got to be able to stand between two chairs. Then one day I was able to let my whole weight go upon my legs, and I managed to walk half a yard with my hands resting on the tops of the chairs. In a day or two I was able to walk the length of the room. After a while I was able to walk on crutches; but even then I was soon able to abandon. And, Sir, it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and them alone, which wrought the marvellous change in my case."

"And you are still able to take a walk now?"

"Walk! Why, on Saturday I tramped seven miles, and could have gone twice the distance."

Mrs. Robertson added: "Yes, Sir, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my son's life. Had it not been for them he would have been away to a land where suffering is unknown."

"To show you that I can walk," Mr. Robertson added, "I shall be happy to accompany you to the railway station."

He walked faster than the reporter who had interviewed him, and on the way said—"There is another friend of mine who was hurt at sea, and lost the power of his lower limbs. He was home a year. Then he commenced to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and now he is back to sea, and as strong

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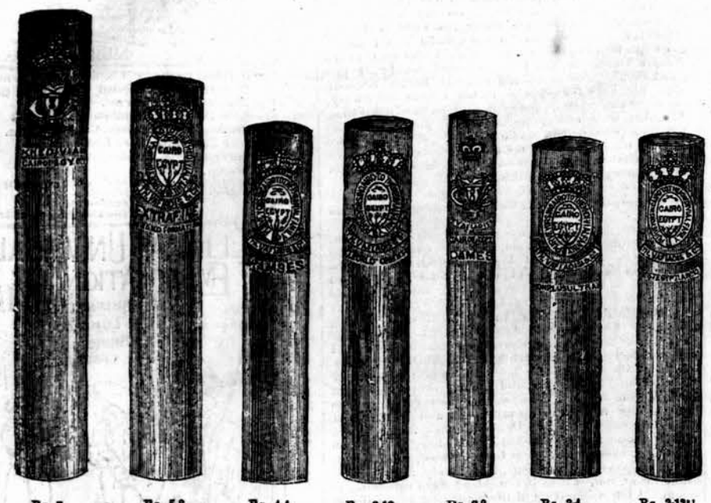

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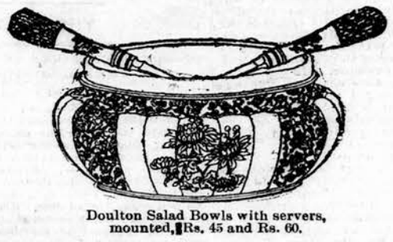

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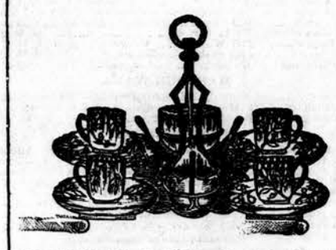

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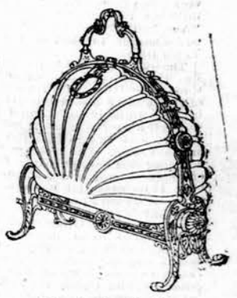

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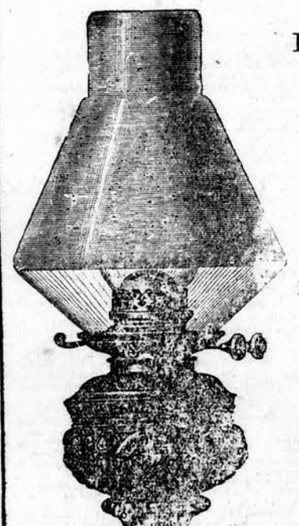

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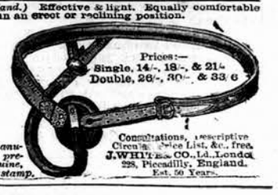

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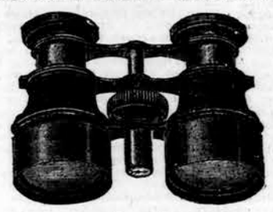

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